The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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For the Colonization Herald.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

No. VIII.

The bold and decided course of Mr. Ashmun in the case of the Clarida, and his successful negotiations with the native chiefs had the effect to check materially the progress of the slave-trade in the vicinity of the colony, and to inspire the surrounding tribes with great respect and confidence.

The year 1826 opened upon the colony with the most cheering prospects. The people were contented and industrious. The government was firmly established, public improvements were rapidly advancing, and every where the bustle and thrift of busy life indicated the growing prosperity of an enterprising and well ordered community. In a letter to the Board, Mr. Ashmun says, "Our town begins to assume the appearance of a beautiful little commercial West India seaport; and certainly it has one of the most delightful situations on the face of the globe."

On the 4th of January the brig Vine, with thirty-four emigrants, a missionary, (the Rev. Calvin Holton) and a printer accompanied by the Rev. Horace Sessions an agent of the Society, sailed from Boston and arrived at Monrovia on the 7th of February. A printing press with its necessary appendages, a valuable supply of books and other important articles were sent out in this vessel by the generous citizens of Boston, who assumed the entire expense of the printing establishment for the first year.

The Indian chief with 154 persons left Norfolk on the 15th of February, and arrived on the 22d March. One hundred and thirty-nine of these emigrants were from the State of North Carolina. In this vessel Dr. John W. Peaco went out as United States Agent for the recaptured Africans. He was also empowered by the society to act as assistant agent and physician for the colony.

A large proportion of the emigrants by the Vine were pious, and the whole company were distinguished by their excellence of character and steady industrious habits. Their arrival was hailed with joy, and the brightest hopes inspired of their future usefulness in building up the new home of their adoption. But, alas! how short sighted are all human calculations. Scarcely was the first warm greeting over ere they were all attacked by the worst form of African fever, and nearly half their number fell victims to its power. The gloom of this event was deepened by the subsequent death of Messrs. Sessions, Holt and Force, who followed each other in quick succession from that field of Christian labour, which they had just been to look upon, to the grave.

The same Providence who in his wisdom had seen fit to spread death and mourning among the people of this expedition, extended his protecting care to those of the Indian Chief, and mercifully shielded them from the power of the destroyer. Of this large company of 154 persons, three only (two small children, and one adult,) died in the course of the season, while the remainder suffered very little during the period of acclimation, and were soon actively employed in the arduous duties of frontier life.

A tract of land lying along the Stockton Creek and St. Paul's river was surveyed, and as early as June no less than thirty-three plantations on the creek and seventy-seven at Caldwell were occupied, chiefly by the emigrants of the Indian Chief and Vine. Cheered and animated by the thriving condition of the colony, and the prosperous settlement of the newly arrived colonists, Mr. Ashmun writes to the Board for more emigrants. "If they come from the south," he says, "they cannot come very unseasonably in any part of the year. * * More funds, more activity, more emigrants, and I am satisfied."

On the 16th of April of this year the agency house at Caldwell which had for some weeks been occupied by Mr. Ashmun, was struck by lightning, and the only person in it, the housekeeper, instantly killed. It happened most providentially that Mr. Ashmun had just left Caldwell to attend the anniversary meeting of the Liberia Missionary Society at Monrovia, and his valuable life was thus preserved at a most critical moment for the colony.

"A Spanish schooner, the Minerva, while waiting for the collection of her cargo, of 300 slaves, at Trade Town, had committed piracy on American and other vessels, and obtained possession of several recaptured Africans belonging to the United States Agency in Liberia. Mr. Ashmun, as agent of the United States, demanded of the Spanish Factor and native authorities of that place, the restoration of these Africans, and threatened, in case of refusal, to destroy, as soon as Providence should grant him power, entirely and for ever, that nest of iniquity. The demand was treated with contempt. Intelligence of the character of the Spanish schooner was communicated by Mr. Ashmun to the Commander of the French Brig of war, who soon captured her, though her establishment on shore, at which TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX SLAVES were ready to be shipped to America, remained unmolested.

Early in January, were landed at Trade Town, from a French schooner, the Perle, goods sufficient for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SLAVES, though in April she had obtained but *one hundred and twenty-six*.

A Brigantine, the Teresa, from Havana, armed with seven large carriage guns, and manned with forty-two men, with goods for the purchase of THREE HUNDRED SLAVES, arrived in March, landed about one-third of the cargo, and had commenced her odious traffic.

Three slave factories were in full operation at Trade Town guarded by two vessels, mounting between them eleven carriage guns, and having a complement of sixty men and twenty more on shore, all well armed; when on the 9th of April arrived at Monrovia the Columbia armed schooner, Jacinto, Captain Chase, who in accordance with the instructions of his government, offered to co-operate with Dr. Peaco (then principal agent of the United States for the recaptured Africans) and Mr. Ashmun, in any plan they might adopt for the punishment of these offenders against justice and the laws of nearly the whole civilized world. The offer of Captain Chase was accepted; and on the 10th of April, Mr. Ashmun accompanied by Captain Cochran of the Indian Chief, who generously offered to become his aid, and thirty-two volunteers of the colonial militia, embarked in the Jacinta, and arrived off Trade Town on the 11th, where they had the happiness to find anchored, the Columbia Brig of War, El Vincidor, Captain Cottrell, mounting twelve guns, which had the same afternoon captured after a short action the Brigantine Teresa.

Captain Cottrell agreed to unite his forces with those of the colony and Jacinta in an attack on the place. It was resolved to attempt a landing on the morning of the 12th, on the bar of the river in front of the town, where the passage is only eight yards wide, lined on both sides with rocks, and across which, at that time, the surf broke so furiously as to endanger even light boats, and leave scarce a hope of the safety of barges filled with armed men.

The Spaniards were seen drawn up on the beach within half musket range of the bar, resolved to take advantage of any accident which might occur to the boats, and defeat if possible the attempt of those on board to reach the shore. The brig and schooner were ordered to open a fire on the town, but owing to their distance their shot produced no effect except to disperse the unarmed natives who had assembled as spectators of the scene.

The two boats in advance, commanded by Captain Chase and Cottrell, were exposed to a rapid fire from the enemy and were filled by the surf before they reached the shore. Their crews, though few of them landed with dry arms, forced the Spaniards back into the town. The flag boat, in which were Mr. Ashmun, Captain Cochran, and twenty-four men, was upset and dashed upon the rocks; several of the men (among whom was Mr. Ashmun) injured, and some of the arms with all the ammunition, lost. Captain Barbour observing the dangers of those who preceded him, run his boat a little to the left of the river's mouth, and thus landed in safety.

Though met by a galling fire from a party of Spaniards and natives at the water's edge, Captain Barbour formed the colonists under his command with the utmost coolness, and attacked the enemy with such vigour that they soon broke and fled into the town. The colonists, joined by the Columbians, advanced rapidly upon the town, broke down the slight palisades, and before the frightened enemy had time to rally behind their defences fell upon them, and drove them into the forest in the greatest confusion.

As soon as he found himself in quiet possession of the town, Mr. Ashmun despatched a messenger to King West (the principal native chief) demanding the delivery of all the slaves belonging to the factories. He was told that if there was deception or unnecessary delay in the matter, not a vestige of Trade Town should exist two days longer. On the same day the Kroomen of King West brought in *thirty-eight* slaves; and on the next morning, *fifteen* more; the latter a wretched company, evidently the refuse of all that had been collected at the station.

The natives assembled and united their forces to those of the Spaniards, and continued, from the rear of their towns, and under cover of the woods, to pour in, at frequent intervals, their shot upon their invaders. Captain Woodside, surgeon of the Jacinta, was severely wounded, and several of the colonial militia slightly. Every man under the command of the colonial agent, lay on his arms during the night of the 12th; and until noon on the 13th, every disposition was evinced by Mr. Ashmun to settle peacefully the questions which had excited hostilities. But in vain. At 12 on that day the boats were prepared, just outside the breakers, to receive on board the rescued slaves; and at two the canoes began to carry off the mariners; and at half past three, all were embarked, the officers leaving the shore last, and having set fire to the principal buildings of the town. "The flames," says Mr. Ashmun, "communicated with the utmost rapidity to every roof; and the town exhibited a single immense mass of flame, before the canoes could get off from the beach. In one minute after, the explosion of some single casks of powder commenced, and the moment the canoes reached the boats, a scene of terrific grandeur was displayed which rivals all powers of description. It was the effect of the ignition, at the same moment, of two hundred and fifty casks of gunpowder. The concussion shook the earth, and for a few moments appeared to hold the very swell of the ocean motionless. Every vestige of what was once Trade Town, was swept from the ground on which it stood. The surrounding country and neighboring waters were strewed with ignited thatch, and house palings descending from a height of more than one hundred feet, to which they had been raised by the explosion. A quantity of the ruins fell among the boats, and some heavier objects were observed to be carried beyond the anchorage, which was more than a mile from the shore. At half past four, the officers, troops and slaves were all safely on board and on their way, before a light breeze, for Cape Mesurado."

Those who see in the affairs of men only the visible agencies of human effort and fortuitous circumstances, cannot fail to wonder at the unexampled success which continued to crown the colonists in every struggle with their enemies. But those who habitually believe in a superintending Deity, controlling the elements of nature and directing the thoughts and actions of men, will refer to the wise purposes and abundant goodness of Him, the continued preservation of that little band, amid dangers the most appalling—their triumph over difficulties the most perplexing, and their easy victory, again and again, over the hordes of savages who threatened their destruction. In this contest, the handful of brave Liberians, aided by a small party of Colombians, had encountered, under circumstances of the greatest disadvantage, an overwhelming force of natives, led on by a considerable body of Spaniards—had routed and driven them from their defences, taken and kept possession of their town, and retired with nearly a hundred liberated slaves, WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE MAN.

The destruction of Trade Town contributed greatly to check the slave-trade along the whole western coast, and established for the colony a character which was respected by the most powerful tribes. Soon after this expedition, Mr. Ashmun, on the ground of "a qualified jurisdiction actually held by the colony over the whole district," interdicted the slave-trade on the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Trade Town, both inclusive.

An injury received in landing at Trade Town, was the means of confining Mr. Ashmun to his room, from May to October. During the greater part of this long period, he was able to attend regularly to the transaction of business; and the affairs of the colony continued to prosper under the direction of his active mind. Dr. Peaco was absent from the colony, at Sierra Leone, from the 21st of June to the last of July, to settle certain claims held there against the United States Agency in Liberia.

As the government of Sierra Leone had put the line of coast from that place to the Gallinas under blockade, for the prevention of the slave-trade, and as complaints had been made to Mr. Ashmun, that this blockade was violated with impunity by the merchants of Freetown, Dr. Peaco was requested to ascertain to what extent and under what color such violations had been permitted, and to state explicitly: "That the members of the colony of Liberia would be required to submit to no restraints on their trade with the blockaded coast, which were not actually and universally enforced upon the subjects of Sierra Leone."

The exclusion of the ordinary commerce from this part of the coast induced the chiefs of Cape Mount to open a regular trade with the colony, and the supply of rice and other African provisions in the colonial settlement became unusually cheap and abundant.

T. B.

From the Delaware Journal.

COLONIZATION IN DELAWARE.

At an adjourned meeting of the young men of Wilmington, favourable to the formation of a Young Men's Colonization Society, held on Friday evening, 15th ult., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted with great unanimity:

Whereas, There unfortunately existed in this country, long before the adoption of the federal constitution, a mixed population differing in colour, and occupying in the main, the relative position of master and slave, (by what means, or with what justice, the children of a foreign land became the dependants and property of the citizens of another, it forms no part of our present purpose to investigate,)—and

Whereas, At the time of the adoption of the American constitution the delegates from the several states of the confederacy, were instructed by their constituents to reserve to the states the exclusive right of regulating their own internal polity, and the power of enacting such laws as would most effectually secure them in their rights of property, provided such enactments did not encroach upon the federal constitution.

And Whereas, The peculiar institutions of some of the southern and south-western states, have been sanctioned both by long custom and the laws of the land; therefore

Resolved, That any and every attempt at interference by the citizens of non-slave holding states, either directly or indirectly, with the rights and property of citizens of slave-holding states, by other means than those of moral persuasion, addressed to the reason of the master, and not to the passions of the slave, is an unjustifiable breach of faith towards the south, and calculated to endanger the permanency of the Union itself.

Resolved, That we believe the institution of domestic slavery to be a national, moral, political, and social evil, crushing in its onward course the temple of freedom and justice, and the unalienable rights of man. We cannot, however, countenance the tra-crusading spirit now manifested by those, who, having the same great end in view as ourselves, differ from us as respects the means to be employed to secure that end; particularly as such a course would necessarily lead us over the mutilated constitution of our country.

Resolved, That the destruction of life and property by mobocrats and disturbers of the public peace, meets our most decided disapprobation, and should be opposed by every lawful means.

Resolved, That the plan of colonizing the free blacks in Liberia is founded upon sound policy and justice, and dictated by the most exalted motives of philanthropy; because the existence in any community of a people forming a distinct and degraded caste, for ever excluded by the fiat of society and the laws of the land from all hopes of equality in social intercourse and political privileges, must from the very nature of things be fraught with unmixed evil.

Resolved, That we believe no possible contingency can break down or weaken the national barrier that now exists between the white and coloured population; and which *no man with a proper sense of the dignity of his species desires to see surmounted*. No talents, no merit, no services, can elevate the coloured population to a level with the whites in these United States

Resolved, That the measures of the Colonization Society have been productive of much lasting benefit to the African race, and we believe will accomplish much more, though their support depend upon the encouragement derived from individual contributions; and that we have looked with emotions of pleasure and admiration at the generous and patriotic efforts which have been put forth to return to the land of their fathers, the degraded and ill-used sons and daughters of Africa; the land where alone they will be enabled to enjoy that rational freedom and social happiness, which we believe a common parent designed for all his children.

Resolved, That we now proceed to organize ourselves into a society, with the name and title of the *Young Men's Colonization Society of Wilmington, Delaware*, to be auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; the object of which shall be, the gradual abolition of slavery by all *honourable, fair* and *constitutional* means; the promotion of civilization, intelligence, and morality among the Africans; and for the purpose of effecting the colonization of the entire coloured population of these United States.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and also to nominate suitable persons as officers of this society. The Rev. William J. Clark, J. R. Cannon and Mr. John Noblitt were appointed that committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

On motion, the society adjourned.

ISAAC DEVOU, *Chairman*.

R. J. ALMOND, *Secretary*.

OPIUM TRADE IN INDIA AND CHINA.

The Liverpool Mail of the 21st. ult. extracts from a Serampore paper of the 19th April, the following interesting article on the opium trade.

The accounts which are received from China by every fresh arrival, regarding the prospects of the opium trade, are of so gloomy a cast as to take away almost every hope of amendment. The opposition of the Chinese to the trade begins now to assume so permanent a character, through the steady vigilance of the local authorities, as to convince the most incredulous, that the measures which they have adopted, do not spring from any avaricious desire to throw obstructions in the way of this trade, in order to draw larger profits from connivance at it; but from a settled determination in the court of Pekin, altogether to prevent the introduction of the drug. The exertions of the Chinese police—one of the most efficient in the world—have broken up the establishment of native smuggling vessels, and dispersed the opium brokers. The ports on the north-east coast, into which the drug has been clandestinely introduced, are now watched with the greatest jealousy, and all access to them has been rendered precarious. By these stern measures, the prospects of this commerce are reduced to so low an ebb, that in the apprehension of many, the price of the article will probably fall to 500 rupees a chest, a price which must infallibly dissipate their golden dreams of an opium revenue, on which the public authorities of India have been accustomed to dwell so fondly.

As a last desperate resort, in this unprecedented crisis, it appears to have been determined to introduce the drug in the empire by force of arms. The efforts which have been already made by more than one armed vessel in the port of Canton, have been rewarded with partial success; and we now learn from the *Hurkaru* that several other vessels are fitting out at this moment in Calcutta, which will be manned by Europeans, and so completely armed as to be able to resist the vessels employed on the preventive service by the Chinese government at Canton. The English are, therefore, about to enter into hostilities with the Chinese custom house, for the purpose of landing, under the protection of their cannon, an article of which the introduction is strictly prohibited by the laws of the empire.

Such a procedure is unprecedented in the annals of commerce. In fact, all the circumstances connected with the opium trade, are so strange and anomalous as to stagger belief. We see the civilized, the enlightened, the Christian government of Britain in the East, straining every nerve to increase the cultivation of opium in India, for the express purpose of drugging the Chinese empire. On the other hand, we see the half civilized government of China directing all its efforts to the exclusion of an article which cannot fail to sap the foundation of all social, political and manly virtue in its subjects. We see these efforts crowned with success, to a certain degree, and the price of the drug reduced thirty, forty and fifty per cent. And we are now to see vessels, bristling with cannon, and loaded with the intoxicating drug, traversing the port of Canton, under British colours, resisting the local authorities, and discharging their cargoes at whatever sacrifice of lives. Whether we consider the poisonous nature of the article which it is intended to force on the Chinese, or the agents in the trade, at the head of which stands the British government of India, the main-spring of this enterprise, or the means by which it is now proposed to carry it on, by overawing the Chinese officers, there is nothing comparable to these transactions in any other quarter of the globe. But the most incomprehensible circumstance connected with them is, that those who are embarked in an undertaking destructive in its effects beyond any other trade, in which men have embarked since the abolition of the slave trade, and who are prepared to pursue it by the most violent means, should deny that the Chinese are warranted in treating them as the outside "barbarians."

The employment of these vessels cannot be viewed with indifference by a government so jealous of its independence as the Chinese. If the laws of the empire may be thus trampled under foot with impunity by foreigners, the character of the Tartar dynasty is irretrievably compromised in the eyes of its Chinese subjects. This squadron of armed smugglers will, therefore, in all probability, bring matters to a point. In vain will the British superintendent disclaim all connection with these guilty enterprises, or deny his power to interdict them. The Chinese government, wielding as it does so despotic a police, will never believe that the vessels of the English barbarian could not put down the smugglers which "sail under his national flag," if he had an inclination to do so. And his disposition they will guess by the fact, that the British government obtains the lion's share of the profits upon every chest which can be smuggled into China. The Chinese government will admit of no delicate distinctions, but take up the question as one between China and Britain.

Unable to resist the armed smugglers, they will adopt the only remedy in their power; they will stop the supplies of tea, and proceed to lay an embargo on all British commerce. They have already threatened to adopt this sharp but efficacious remedy; and the war establishment upon which the merchants are about to place the opium trade, will probably lead to its immediate adoption. If this calamity should supervene, we shall have only ourselves to blame. It will have been brought on by the unbridled cupidity which has pushed the supply of opium from four to forty thousand chests a year, and by the sanguinary measures to which we have resorted in order to force the drug on the country. The stoppage of the tea trade will decide the opium question. The interests of the Indian revenue will then be put into the scales with those of the English exchequer, and they will be found as light as a feather. The company will be called on to sacrifice the opium profits to preserve the revenues of England; and the morals of China may yet be preserved through the tea-drinking propensities of England. When the Chinese shall have once discovered that the most effectual mode of preventing the import of opium is to prevent the export of tea, are they likely soon to forget the lesson?

From the Knickerbocker for July.

CLIMBING THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

By the only surviving witness of that extraordinary feat.

I have some reason to believe that I am the only surviving witness of that most adventurous exploit of climbing the Natural Bridge in Virginia, and believing that the particulars ought to be put upon record, I have selected the Knickerbocker as the medium. I have oftentimes, and for many years, withstood repeated solicitations to do this, for the following reasons, which I give, lest it might be supposed, by some suspicious persons, that I had waited for the death of the other alleged witnesses.

Immediately after the adventure had been accomplished, and while all the circumstances were fresh in my memory, I recorded them in a sort of journal, kept to record visiters' names, by poor Patrick Henry, a man of color, who kept the Bridge. This record was referred to by Patrick whenever a visiter became inquisitive about the circumstances. Some believed my statement, and others disbelieved it; but by far the greater number disbelieved it, as he informed me. This was far from being pleasant to one who had never had his veracity doubted before. But this was not all.

I happened to be at the Bridge some time after the event, when a large company of respectable looking ladies and gentlemen had just returned from under the Bridge, and were waiting dinner, like myself, at the house on the summit to which I have alluded. The conversation, among this company, naturally turned upon the remarkable event, as it does to this day; and the book was referred to, as usual, for the particulars. I immediately gave Patrick the hint that I wished to remain *incog.* in order that I might hear for myself the remarks upon my testimony. It is an old saying, that a listener never hears any good of himself, and so it turned out on this occasion. The company were unanimous in discrediting my testimony, ladies and all. Little did they imagine that the man himself was ensconced in a corner of the same room with themselves. I forthwith determined to volunteer no more testimony about things so out of the common current of events; at all events, I determined to hold my peace, until the public mind should settle down into the truth, as it generally does at last.

That time seems to have arrived. The public, without an exception, so far as I know, has yielded its credence to the united testimony of so many witnesses. Scarcely a periodical in the country, or a book of travels, but mentions the subject.

But there is another reason for coming forward at this time. Tradition has got hold of the story at the wrong end. In the very last number of your Magazine, one of your contributors misrepresents the matter—unintentionally, no doubt; and Miss Martineau, in her "Retrospect of Western Travel," undertakes to detail the whole affair, scarcely one circumstance of which she does correctly. Under these circumstances, I think a discerning public will appreciate my true motives in coming out over my own signature; indeed, unless I were to do so, it would be useless to say any thing at all.

I think it was in the summer of 1818, that James H. Piper, William Revely, William Wallace, and myself, being then students at Washington College, Virginia, determined to make a jaunt to the Natural Bridge, fourteen miles off. Having obtained permission from the president, we proceeded on our way rejoicing. When we arrived at the Bridge, nearly all of us commenced climbing up the precipitous sides, in order to immortalize our names, as usual.

We had not been long thus employed, before we were joined by Robert Penn, of Amherst, then a pupil of the Rev. Samuel Houston's grammar school, in the immediate neighborhood of the Bridge. Mr. Piper, the hero of the occasion, commenced climbing on the opposite side of the creek from the one by which the pathway ascends the ravine. He began down on the banks of the brook; so far, that we did not know where he had gone, and were only apprized of his whereabout, by his shouting above our heads. When we looked up, he was standing apparently right under the arch, I suppose a hundred feet from the bottom, and that on the smooth side, which is generally considered inaccessible without a ladder. He was standing far above the spot where General Washington is said to have inscribed his name, when a youth.

The ledge of rocks by which he ascended to this perilous height does not appear from below to be three inches wide, and runs almost at right angles to the abutment of the Bridge; of course, its termination is far down the cliff, on that side. Many of the written and traditional accounts state this to be the side of the Bridge up which he climbed. I believe Miss Martineau so states; but it is altogether a mistake, as any one may see, by casting an eye up the precipice on that side. The story no doubt originated from this preliminary exploit.

The ledge of rock on which he was standing appeared so narrow to us below, as to make us believe his position a very perilous one, and we earnestly entreated him to come down. He answered us with loud shouts of derision. At this stage of the business, Mr. Penn and servant left us. He would not have done so, I suppose, if he had known what was to follow; but up to this time, not one of us had the slightest suspicion that Mr. Piper intended the daring exploit which he afterward accomplished. He soon after descended from that side, crossed the brook, and commenced climbing on the side by which all visiters ascend the ravine. He first mounted the rocks on this side, as he had done on the other—far down the abutment, but not so far as on the opposite side. The projecting ledge may be distinctly seen by any visiter. It commences four or five feet from the pathway, on the lower side, and winds round, gradually ascending, until it meets the cleft of rock over which the celebrated cedar stump hangs. Following this ledge to its termination, it brought him to about thirty or forty feet from the ground, and placed him between two deep fissures, one on each side of the gigantic column of rock on which the aforementioned cedar stump stands. This column stands out from the Bridge as separate and distinct as if placed there by Nature on purpose for an observatory to the wonderful arch and ravine which it overlooks. A huge crack or fissure extends from its base to its summit; indeed, it is cracked on both sides, but much more perceptibly on one side than the other. Both these fissures are thickly overgrown with bushes, and numerous roots project into them from the trees growing on the precipice. It was between these that the before-mentioned ledge conducted him. Here he stopped, pulled off his coat and shoes, and threw them down to me. And this, in my opinion, is a sufficient refutation of the story, so often told, that he went up to inscribe his name, and ascended so high that he found it more difficult to return than go forward. He could have returned easily from the point where he disencumbered himself, but the fact that he did thus prepare so early, and so near the ground, and after he had ascended more than double that height on the other side, are clear proofs that to inscribe his name was not, and to climb the Bridge was, his object. He had already inscribed his name above Washington himself more than fifty feet.

Around the face of this huge column, and between the clefts, he now moved, backward and forward, still ascending, as he found convenient foothold. When he had ascended about one hundred and seventy feet from the earth, and had reached the point where the pillar overhangs the ravine, his heart seemed to fail. He stopped, and seemed to us to be balancing between heaven and earth. We were in dread suspense, expecting every moment to see him dashed to atoms at our feet. We had already exhausted our powers of entreaty in persuading him to return, but all to no purpose. Now it was perilous even to speak to him, and very difficult to carry on conversation at all, from the immense height to which he had ascended, and the noise made by the bubbling of the little brook, as it tumbled in tiny cascades over its rocky bed at our feet. At length he seemed to discover that one of the clefts before mentioned retreated backward from the overhanging position of the pillar. Into this he sprang at once, and was soon out of sight and out of danger.

There is not a word of truth in all that story about our hauling him up with ropes, and his fainting away so soon as he landed on the summit. Those acquainted with the localities will at once perceive its absurdity, for we were beneath the arch, and it is half a mile round to the top, and for the most part up a rugged mountain. Instead of fainting away, Mr. Piper proceeded at once down the hill to meet us, and obtain his hat and shoes. We met about half way, and there he laid down for a few moments, to recover himself from his fatigue.

We dined at the tavern of Mr. Donihoo, half way between the Bridge and Lexington, and there we related the whole matter at the dinner table. Mr. Donihoo has since removed to the St. Clair, in Michigan. Mr. Piper was preparing himself for the ministry, in the Presbyterian church, and the President of the College was his spiritual preceptor, as well as his teacher in College. Accordingly he called him up next morning to inquire into it, thinking, perhaps, that it was not a very proper exhibition for a student of theology. The reverend President is still alive, and can corroborate my testimony. I mean the Rev. George A. Baxter, D. D. at present at the head of the Theological Seminary in Virginia. As to the other witnesses, Mr. Revely afterward became a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and somewhat distinguished, I believe, for a young man; but he unfortunately fell a victim to poison, as I have been informed. Mr. Wallace was then from Richmond, but a native of Scotland, whither he returned soon after. It strikes me that I once heard of his death, but of this I am not certain. He may be still alive, and able to substantiate my statement.

Mr. Piper himself afterward married a daughter of Gen. Alexander Smyth, of Wythe, and was soon after

appointed principal of some academy in the West, which he abandoned, however, as he had done the ministry before. The last I heard of him was during the last summer, when I saw his name registered at one of the Virginia springs. I was told he had become an engineer, and was then engaged in surveying a road between some two of the springs.

I have thus briefly and hastily related every thing about the exploit which I have any reason to believe will be interesting to the public either now or hereafter. WILLIAM A. CARUTHERS.

From the New York American.

APPRENTICES IN THE NAVY.

It may conduce to the convenience of many parents, as it will, we are sure, to that of the officers having in charge the enlistment of apprentices, that the regulations under which boys are received for the naval service should be more extensively known—and hence we publish them at length.

Much misapprehension exists on this subject, which is the cause of frequent disappointment to applicants, and of bootless trouble to officers. It is, by many, supposed that the receiving vessels, or yard, where these apprentices are received, resemble in some sort the military school at West Point, and that boys entered therein will, at the end of their terms, be passed as midshipmen.

The regulations will show that there is nothing in this idea; that the object is to train sailors—and so far as we have had opportunity to ascertain, at the navy yard at this station, where by far the largest number of apprentices is collected, this object is successfully attained. We have heard of several instances of lads from this yard, who have, on the first voyage—so thoroughly were they grounded in the elements of seamanship and ship duty—acquitted themselves like old sailors.

The regulations under which these youths are received and governed, seem to us exceedingly judicious; and we do not doubt that great benefit will result, not only to the military, but to the mercantile marine, by the infusion into them of those well-trained and well-disciplined apprentices.

Regulations for the Enlistment and Employment of Boys who may be entered to serve in the Navy until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

In the enlistment of boys to serve until twenty-one years of age, as authorized by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March, 1837, none are to be entered who shall be under thirteen or over sixteen years of age, and who, after careful examination and inquiry, shall not be deemed of sound constitution, good health, and free from all injuries, defects or disease, which would be likely to render them unfit to perform the duties which are expected from them.

No boy is to be entered who shall have been convicted of any criminal or disgraceful offence, or who shall have been sent to any house of correction or refuge, or other place of punishment.

No advances are to be made by the recruiting officer to the boys who may enter, or to their parents or guardians: but such clothing and other articles as may be necessary to their comfort, will be furnished upon the order of the commanders of the receiving vessels, when they repair on board for duty.

Whenever it can be ascertained that a boy wishing to enter has a parent or guardian whose presence can be obtained, such parent or guardian must sign his or her name in the proper column of the shipping articles, as evidence of his or her assent to the enlistment.

When the parent or guardian cannot be present, and can be referred to, they must sign duplicate certificates of assent, in presence of and to be certified by some justice of the peace, or other magistrate, according to a form which will be furnished, one of which certificates must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy with the monthly report of the recruiting officer, and the other sent to the commander of the receiving vessel, to be transferred with the account of the boy from one vessel to another, whenever he is transferred himself.

At the time of their enlistment they are to be rated as of the second or third class boys, according to their age, size and qualifications.

The pay of boys of the 3d class shall be five dollars a month, and the pay of boys of the second class shall be six dollars a month. First class boys to receive seven dollars.

When they cannot be attached to vessels in commission, they shall serve on board some one of the three large receiving vessels.

They are to be supplied, under the immediate direction of the commander of the vessel, with such articles of clothing and other necessaries as may contribute to their health and comfort; but, after the first supply, the amount which may be due to them is on no account to be exceeded; on the contrary, it is desirable that they should have as large an amount due to them as possible at the expiration of their service.

They are not to be allowed to draw the spirit part of their ration, nor to receive tobacco, but, on the contrary, they are to be encouraged and required, if possible, to abstain from the use of both.

Whenever their rate of pay will allow it, they may allot to a *parent*, such amount as shall not reduce the amount left for their own use below six dollars a month, nor more than one half their pay, when the half shall have exceeded six dollars a month.

They shall receive no part of their pay for their personal use until their discharge, excepting for clothing and necessaries, as herein before provided, and occasionally small advances in money, under direction of their commander, for the purchase of articles conducive to health, and for small expenses when permitted to go on shore on liberty; care must be observed, however, that this indulgence is not abused.

Every commander of a vessel in which any of these boys may serve, shall cause them to be well instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to be employed on all such duties which they may be competent to perform, as may give them a thorough knowledge of seamanship, and best qualify them to perform the duties of seamen and petty officers.

They are never to be required or permitted to attend as waiters or servants to the officers, whenever there are other persons present who can properly perform those services.

As an inducement for exertion and a reward for good conduct, all persons enlisted under this provision shall be eligible to promotion in the same manner as other persons of the ship's company, as vacancies may occur, and their qualifications and conduct may merit: but all such promotion of boys shall be gradual and regular from third to second, and from second to first class boys, landsmen, ordinary seamen and petty officers; and on the other hand, they shall also be subject to a reduction of rating, like all other persons, for neglect or misconduct.

If they shall serve the full term of their enlistment in a manner satisfactory to their respective commanders, they shall, upon their discharge, receive a certificate stating the length of such service, and time served in each rating, and the opinion which is then entertained of their conduct, qualifications and merits.

Should they subsequently wish to re-enter the service, and produce to the recruiting officer a certificate of good conduct while serving under their enlistment, such officer shall, if men are required, and there shall be no objection on the score of health, or other disqualification, give a preference to them over persons who have not previously served in the navy.

Should any of them give decided evidences of the talents and conduct which might, by proper attention and cultivation, make them valuable boatswains, gunners, or masters for the navy, they are to be specially reported to the Secretary of the Navy, and the commander of the vessel shall give all proper facilities to advance their instruction.

At the expiration of their service, or at their regular discharge, they shall receive the amount which may then be due to them.

These regulations to be subject at all times to such alterations and modifications as the Secretary of the Navy for the time being, may deem necessary or expedient, and it is to be understood that they form no part of the agreement between the United States and the other parties, all of which are contained in the shipping articles.

By order of the President,
Navy Department, 1838.

From the Spectator.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE IN THE EAST.

Under Lord Glenelg's patronage, the Eastern slave-trade prospers exceedingly. The traffic in Hill Coolies promises to become one of the most extensive under the British flag. A cargo arrived in Berbice about the beginning of May, in prime condition: and the Berbice Advertiser, one of the most respectable of the West India journals, states, that out of 289, conveyed in the Whitby, only eight died on the passage, and very few were ill. Only one circumstance was wanting to make them the happiest of human (!) beings—only eight women were sent as companions for the 280 men; and the deficiency of females was the more to be regretted because it was "probable they would be shunned by the Negroes from jealousy and speaking a different language."

The same newspaper contains a very curious document respecting the Hill Cooly traffic. It is a circular letter, dated the 8th January, 1838, from Henley, Dowson, and Bethel, of Calcutta, the agents most extensively engaged in the shipment of labourers from India to the Mauritius and British Guiana. These gentlemen thus state their claims to preference over other houses in the same business—

"We have within the last two years procured and shipped upwards of 5,000 free agricultural labourers for our friends at Mauritius; and from the circumstance of nearly 500 out of the number being employed on estates in which we possess a direct interest, we can assure you that a happier and more contented labouring population is seldom to be met with in any part of the world, than the Dhargas or mountain tribes, sent from this vast country."

Five thousand within two years to the Mauritius alone! This is pretty well, considering that the trade is in its infancy. As to the statement of the happiness and contentment of the labourers, rather more impartial evidence than the good word of the exporters of the commodity advertised, would be desirable. If Englishmen could fancy themselves Hill Coolies for an instant—landed in Berbice, in the proportion of 280 men to 8 of the gentler sex, "speaking a different language," and shunned by the very Negroes—we are inclined to think they would not, even in that imaginary and momentary view, conceit themselves to be among the happiest of mankind.

We proceed with the Calcutta circular—

"The labourers hitherto procured by us have cost their employers, *landed at the Mauritius*, about one hundred rupees (or 10*l.* sterling) per man; which sum comprises six months' advance of wages, provisions and water for the voyage, clothing, commission, passage, insurance, and all incidental charges."

"The expense attending the shipment of Indian labourers to the West India Colonies, would be necessarily augmented—firstly, by the higher rate of passage-money, and the increased quantity of provisions and water; and, secondly, from the necessity of making arrangements, indispensable to the health and comfort of native passengers, on a voyage of so long a duration, in the course of which they would be exposed to great vicissitude of climate.

"On making ample allowance for these charges, we do not apprehend that a labourer, sent direct from this country to Demerara, and engaged to work on your estates for a period of five consecutive years, would cost, landed there, above two hundred and ten rupees, or 21*l.* sterling."

This sum of 210 rupees includes *six month's wages*—at what rate does the reader suppose? Why, five rupees, or ten shillings sterling a month—half-a-crown a week—in Demerara! The passage is 10*l.*, and the insurance 12*s.*; for they are insured at so much a head, like pigs or sheep.

It is manifest that after their arrival in Demarara, the Indians will not, unless on compulsion, work for five years at the rate of 10*s.* a month, while the Negroes receive much higher wages. They are therefore placed under strict control, and are just as much slaves as the Redemptioners, whom the virtuous Quakers inveigled into Pennsylvania a century or more ago. The Indians bind themselves to work in town or country, wherever their consignee or master may choose to employ them. One of the articles of their agreement is this—

"In order that the undersigned natives of India may be fully aware of the engagement they undertake, it is hereby notified, that they will be required to do *all such work as the object for which they are engaged necessitates*; and that, as labourers attached to an estate, they will be required to clear forest and extract timber, carry manure, dig and prepare land for planting, also to take charge of horses, mules and cattle of every description; *in short, to do all such work as an estate for the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar demands*, or any branch of agriculture to which they may be destined."

In case of disobedience or misconduct—that is, at the caprice of the master—they may be "degraded," and sent back at their own charge to Calcutta. They are to receive no wages during illness; and a rupee a month is to be deducted from their wages—thereby reducing them to 2*s.* a week—as an indemnity-fund for the cost of sending them back. What security there is for the kind treatment of the labourers does not appear: there is nothing in the contract but a promise to act equitably.

Now, in what respect do these men differ in condition from the Negro slaves, except very much for the worse? They must be more helpless than the Negroes,—if for no other reason, because of their ignorance of the language their masters use. They will not, for a long period certainly, be formidable from their numbers. How easily may even the miserable terms of the contract with their employers be evaded! Suppose the Indian works steadily for four years, it may suit his master to describe him as refractory and idle during the fifth, and then he will be sent back at his own cost; and the whole of his earnings may be expended in paying for his passage to Calcutta—where, after all, he is a long way from home.

It is impossible to contemplate without pain the inevitable lot of these helpless beings: but the conduct of the Government, which could sanction the infamous commerce of which the Hill Coolies will be the victims, while professing all the while such a holy horror of dealing in Negroes, should rouse general indignation.

Is it only a certain shade of black, and a peculiar physical conformation, which excites the compassion of the Anti-Slavery people? If it is cruelty, oppression, and fraud, which they abhor and desire to prevent, then let them renew their agitation in behalf of the kidnapped natives of India, now suffering, probably more acutely, all that made the lot of the Negro a theme for eloquence and a field for Christian philanthropy.

OREGON TERRITORY.

In our last we promised to furnish our readers with a condensed view of that portion of Mr. Linn's Report to the Senate of the United States, on the occupation of the Oregon Territory, which treats the subject with reference to other matters than the mere title. According to the opinions of Mr. Slacum, Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and others who have seen the country, its products are of the most valuable kinds, consisting of peltries of various descriptions, besides salmon fisheries, &c. &c. The influence of the Hudson's Bay Company is also mentioned as requiring to be counteracted, owing to the vast power which their trappers and traders are likely to acquire among those with whom they deal. As the difficulties of passing the Rocky Mountains, which at one period were deemed insurmountable, have within a few years been overcome to such a degree that where a passage was regarded as impracticable, passes of easy ascent for wagons, &c. have been found, a fear is expressed that in the event of a war, hostile troops might be introduced by the way of the Oregon river, and brought over to the head waters of the Missouri river. To prevent such a movement, as well as the smuggling of goods of British manufacture free of duty into the territories of the United States, it is deemed advisable that a settlement be formed at the mouth of the Oregon. As an evidence of the ease with which the defiles of the Rocky Mountains may be passed, the names are given of several missionaries who, with their wives, had passed over. In the cases mentioned, the course pursued was from the state of Missouri along and near to the banks of the river of that name, until they reached the Platte; thence along that river to its forks; thence by the north fork and the Black Hills to near its source; thence to Green River, one of the branches of the Western Colorado, thence to Bear River, which empties itself into the Great Salt Lake; and thence to the head waters of Lewis's river, the Southern branch of the Columbia river, by which, or its tributaries, they pursued their course to Fort Wallawalla, one of the principle posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, within three hundred miles of the ocean. A great portion of the midland region is described as a wild country, to which refugees from all quarters will resort, and may be employed by Great Britain in the event of a war with the United States, to great advantage.

In speaking of the Great Salt Lake, its length is stated at 150 miles, and its breadth 40, no outlet to its waters being apparent, although two streams flow into it. The Report contains a quotation from the Encyclopedia of Geography, in which a detailed account is given of the geological character of the country on either side of the Rocky Mountains, or great back bone of the American continent, but its details are such as not to interest general readers. It is in speaking of the climate of the regions west of the Rocky Mountains that the authorities cited indulge in terms of the most unqualified admiration, representing it as almost free from frost, and, except during four months of unbroken rainy weather, serene and delightful. Mr. Spalding, one of the missionaries alluded to as having crossed the Rocky Mountains with their wives, and descended on the other side, in an account published not long since, mentions a Dr. McLaughlin, whose farm is on the Columbia river, and whose crops for the previous year amounted to 4,500 bushels of wheat, 4,000 of peas, 1700 of barley, 1500 of oats, &c. His horned cattle were 759, his hogs 400, with from 200 to 300 horses. The wild horses are very numerous, and of a very fine breed, resembling European coursers or the blooded horses of Virginia, and may be bought from the natives for beads worth one or two dollars. Wild sheep are also found in great numbers, and have fine wool on many parts of their bodies. The soil of the country, which rises in terraces from the Pacific Ocean towards the interior, is of a rich mould, and for grazing purposes is believed to be equal to the best of Mexico. From the entire description we are led to think that this region is destined to be thickly populated, and to afford all the luxuries of a fine soil and climate, to thousands whose tastes will induce them to abandon the scorching heats and intense cold of the Eastern side of this vast continent.—*Balt. Amer.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1838.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

From every part of the state we continue to receive the most cheering assurances of the onward progress of the good cause. The agents of the Society are listened to with attention, and in many cases the best indications are given that a practical and abiding interest is awakened in this philanthropic work.

Mr. Pinney under date of the 28th August, writes,

On Saturday last the 25th inst., I rode out to Bethel, Mr. Marshall's congregation, and attended a large meeting of the people of that vicinity. who after hearing an address in favour of our noble object raised a collection of $40, (which you will please acknowledge in the Herald as received by me,) and proceeded to organize a society under the name of the Bethel Colonization Society.

We may hope for a regular and increased support from them in future.

I ought to state that the Rev. Mr. Marshall has regularly for many years taken up an annual collection for our object and forwarded it to Washington City.

He has of course received the African Repository in return, and expresses a wish to have it continued to him.

Rev. George Marshall's name, with that of Mr. Thomas Kiddoe, is attached to the constitution of this society as *five dollar* subscribers, and of course you will send them "*the Herald.*" They request it to be directed to *this* post office, i. e. Pittsburg.

Yesterday, Monday the 27th, I attended a meeting at Lebanon congregation, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Samuel Henderson, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary colonization society.

That congregation have contributed to our cause regularly by an annual contribution in July. Last year it amounted to $12, this year it was but $10, and one of the elders added $5 more, and another member $1, making $16, which Mr. H. paid me, and I desired Mr. Cresson to acknowledge.

After a very few remarks explanatory of the advantages of regular organization, the friends of the cause adopted a constitution, and made a handsome subscription of $59 at once, and then directed the constitution to be circulated through the congregation for additional subscriptions. I hope it will amount to 80 or $90.

Ten individuals joined on the $5 pledge, who will expect the paper, and desire it sent to them in one bundle to the Pittsburg post office, to the care of Rev. Samuel Henderson.

James Blair, James Cunningham, Andrew Gault, Samuel Sickman, James Payne, A. S. Mears, David Megogney, Samuel Cockran, John G. Hull, Rev. Samuel Henderson.

Mr. Zug, of Carlisle, who entered the service of the Board about the first of August, has been successfully engaged in lecturing and organizing societies in York, Perry, and Adams counties. Throughout a considerable portion of this region, the subject of colonization was entirely unknown previously to the visits of Mr. Zug. This fact in connexion with the unfavourable season of the year, and the engrossing political excitement accounts for the comparatively small collections made. However, the good seed is sown, and we may hope in time to reap a more abundant harvest.

The collections made by Mr. Zug are as follows:

York,	$23 00
Hanover,	10 25
Wrightsville,	9 75
Bloomfield,	4 00
Newport,	7 00
Landisburg,	4 00
Ickesburg,	7 25
Millerstown,	3 80
Peterburg,	7 00
Berlin,	3 00
Hampton,	1 40
Abbottstown,	3 80
Gettsburgh,	7 75
	$92 00

This sum includes $2, paid by Dr. Gilbert for the Herald.

The annual meeting of the Paoli Colonization meeting was held at Paoli in the Rev. Mr. Latta's church, on Thursday the 23d ult. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Cresson and Mr. Buchanan addressed the meeting, after which a collection amounting to more than $100 was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan delivered a lecture at West Chester, on Sunday evening the 26th ult., to a very crowded assembly, who manifested the most lively interest in the cause. Measures were taken after the meeting by a number of the leading gentlemen of the place to organize a society of which we hope to be able to publish an account next week.

Notwithstanding the great and continued efforts of the opponents of colonization to prejudice the good people of Chester county against this cause, a warm interest seems to be rapidly spreading throughout the community in its favour, and efficient friends are engaging actively in its support.

It has been, hitherto, a subject of not unjust reproach against abolitionism, that its literature is so poor, and that, if we except additions to the slang dictionary of terms of objurgation and abuse, its chief leaders and expounders have done as little for the cause of letters as for that of freedom. Both have retrograded under their mismanagement. A new era is however begun—an earnest, we must suppose, of something more substantial hereafter—and the reader has now an opportunity of perusing a new department of fiction. In addition to the historical novel, and the novel of Manners and Society, he can have access to the novel of Slavery. Thanks to the determination of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the talents of a writer whose modesty we will not shock by naming him, a certain portion of the reading public, both in this country and in England, has been favored with a production of this latter mentioned class—under the title of the "Narrative of James Wilson, an American Slave." It lacks, it is true, the air of nature and of real life, which is so distinguishing a feature in the fictions of De Foe, and notably in his Robinson Crusoe, and his account of the Plague in London. Nor has it that animation and sprightly dialogue which are so much admired in the Waverly series. It makes no pretension either to the elaborate interweaving of philosophy and common place, or to the misleading sophisms of Bulwer. Were we required to designate the place which this romance of the abolition school should hold in reference to its affinity, we would say that it belongs to that class of French fictions termed the *Convulsive*. The title is derived from the distortions, violences and horrors, which are accumulated in the tale, in order to rouse the almost exhausted sensibility of a certain portion of the Parisian population into a suitable state of feeling.

Like others who have subsequently become celebrated and successful writers of fiction, the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society did not succeed in its first attempt in this line. The first tale was found to be rather too strong even for the palates of their admiring associates, who had been accustomed to the capsicum and mustard of slavery descriptions, and the vinegar of abolition denunciation; and it was recalled. The Narrative of James Williams is the second and more successful effort, and its triumph would be complete, but for a rather awkward circumstance in the outset. This was in announcing it as a true tale—the names alleged to be those of actual personages, and the events of actual occurrence. But this which would have embarrassed more timid minds, is actually turned to good account by the abolition organs and critics. The Narrative was issued as historically true and was read with avidity, and has caused, we are told, the enlistment of many in the ranks of abolitionism. Its truth was vouched for by the elastic Emancipator, whose faith in all these matters is much more distensible than the throat of the Boa constrictor, which, as travellers assure, will swallow a stag or a bullock at a meal. There is this difference, however, between the serpent and the Emancipator, viz. that whilst the former remains torpid for a long time after such a meal, and until it is digested, the latter, after its display, is just as agile as ever, and as ready to spread its elastic covering over any narrative, rumor or letter, no matter how improbable in the details or averments, as if it had never been stretched in a similar manner before.

The Narrative, we have said, was issued in large numbers, for many months, as historically true; and in this light has done abolitionism, if not the state, some service. Now, however, that its purely fictitious nature has been proved, and that there is not a name nor a circumstance which belonged or does belong, either to Powhatan county, Virginia, or to Green county, Alabama, the theatre of the dramatis personæ in the Narrative, it is sent forth under another pretence. It is we learn, forsooth, so good a picture, that if not the truth, it ought to be true, and merits circulation. It now takes its proper place as a novel of Slavery, and after having served the ends of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society in this garb, it will, we suppose, be converted into rhyme and take a place in romantic poetry. For the present, it will be a companion to *Marie ou l'Esclavage* of M. de Beaumont, and must be regarded in its details as historically true as this latter, which the author and every body else are content to designate as a novel.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

This is the title of a new weekly paper, the second number of which apppeared on Saturday last, the 8th instant, and which its conductors desire to be considered as the beginning of its regular publication. They dedicate it "to the service of the people, in the suppression and extinction of Amalgamation, Abolition, or by whatever name these would-be-considered philanthropists may choose to designate a cause which has for its object the indiscriminate intermixing and associating of black and white."

We should be better pleased, if in complying with the public request of the editors of the National Union, we were not obliged to complain of the wholesale plagiarism and borrowing from the columns of the Colonization Herald, without either a "by your leave," or a single word of acknowledgment. On the last page of the National Union we find the article ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, which was written for, and appeared in the Colonization Herald of the 5th instant—and which seems to be in the very type, leaded too, in the former, in which it was set up for the latter. After this come a column and three quarters of articles selected for the Colonization Herald, of the date as above, the last column having, in the National Union, the same heading, Summary, and made up of articles in precisely the identical sequence which we gave them in the Herald, for which we culled them from various sources. This we should call pretty extensive borrowing, viz: a column and a half of our carefully prepared editorial matter, and nearly two columns of our selections, without any the slightest acknowledgment or prior conference or conversation with us. Our printer has been, in this affair, more good natured to others than just to the Herald.

An engraving by Sartain, from a portrait of Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, by the pencil of Harding, has been recently sent forth. The characteristic expression of the features, as exhibited in the painting, have been well preserved by the engraver, who thus furnishes an opportunity to the members of the church in the episcopal bounds of the reverend prelate, and to his many friends elsewhere, of procuring a pleasing and enduring memento of clerical worth, and at the same time of gratifying their own kindly feelings.

We have before us a prospectus of "The West Chester Young Ladies' Seminary, *in West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Cook.*" The advantageous location of the borough of West Chester is generally known, and has already induced competent persons to establish institutions for instruction of the youth of both sexes. That the Seminary now commenced under the direction of Dr. Cook, aided by Mrs. A. N. Lincoln Phelps, will be a useful addition to these, we have good reason to believe, as well from the plan laid down, and the extent and arrangement of the buildings, as from the numerous and respectable references in Philadelphia and in other places. In Harrisburg, for example, we see the names of the Governor and the Secretary of the State.

LETTERS TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Sigourney, ever active in disseminating a knowledge of the good and the useful, and ever successful in inculcating both, with the aid of the kindly feelings of our nature, and the embellishments of a refined taste, has recently published "Letters to Mothers." That Mrs. S., in addition to the qualifications to which we have just adverted, has a right, and at the same time peculiar advantages in choosing this subject for her pen, appears from the initial sentence of the "Preface—*Address to Mothers.*" "You are sitting with your child in your arms. So am I. And I have never been as happy before. Have you! How this new affection seems to spread a soft, fresh green over the soul. Does not the whole heart blossom thick with plants of hope, sparkling with perpetual dew-drops? What a loss, had we passed through the world without this purest, most exquisite fount of love!"

The letters are respectively, on the Privileges of the Mother—Influence of Children upon Parents—Infancy—First Lessons—Maternal Love—Habit—Health—Economy—Early Culture—Domestic Education—Idiom of Character—Schools—Reading and Thinking—Example—Opinion of Wealth—Hospitality—Respect to Age—Happiness—Adversity—Loss of Children—Sickness and Decline—Death.

On each and all of these subjects we find the expression of sound sense and good feeling, without weariness or even elaboration. We might select from any of the letters in proof of our opinion, but we prefer recommending the entire perusal of the work itself to mothers of all classes; sure, as we are, that they will learn something which will either serve to enlighten them respecting their duties, or strengthen them in the good course already begun.

The duties of the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, were resumed on Monday the 10th instant. The faculty of this institution is composed of the Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy; Rev Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., Vice Provost and Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages; Henry Reed, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; Henry Vethake, L. L. D., Professor of Mathematics; Roswell Park, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. candidates for admission were required to present themselves for examination on Monday morning at half past nine o'clock.

The University opens with the best prospects of continued success, the classes being, as we understand increased. From its high standing, and the abilities and learning of its faculty of arts, a general assurance may be felt that it is an admirable institution of liberal learning, and one which of all others should be selected as a fit place of instruction for their sons by the parents of this city.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened for public worship at St. Peter's Church this morning, and was opened by a sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop Meade of Virginia. It is understood that the sitting for business will be held at St. Andrew's Church. It is now fifty three years since the first regularly organized Convention assembled, consisting of lay and clerical delegates from seven states only, which were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. No bishops attended—although Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, had been ordained by the nonjuring Scotch Bishops. Drs. White and Provost were not ordained till the year after. These gentlemen were not, therefore, as is generally supposed, the first bishops in the United States. "There was nothing," says Bishop White in his History of the Church, "against the validity of Dr. Seabury's episcopacy, although it was thought proper in his and Bishop Seabury's ordination, to apply first to England."

There are now, we believe, sixteen bishops in the United States, nearly all, if not the whole of whom are in attendance. These are as follows: Bishop Griswold, of the Eastern Diocess, Presiding Bishop; Moore, of Virginia; Meade, Assistant Bishop of Virginia; Bowen, of South Carolina; Chase, of Illinois; Brownell, of Connecticut; Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania; Onderdonk, of New York; M'Ilvaine, of Ohio; Hopkins, of Vermont; Smith, of Kentucky; Doane, of New Jersey; Ives, of North Carolina; Otey, of Tennessee; Kemper, Missionary Bishop of Missouri and Indiana; and M'Coskry, of Michigan.

Bishop White presided at the previous Conventions for half a century, and at his hand every prelate, but the last named, received ordination.—*Nat. Gazette.*

THE FIRES IN NEW JERSEY.

We copy from the Mount Holly Herald of Thursday, the following paragraph relative to the destructive fires now raging in the pines of New Jersey.

"From day to day we see large columns of smoke ascending from fires in the pines. At night the glare of the conflagration adds beauty and awe to the spectacle. This is an era of deep distress to our citizens—the proprietors of woodland, and the farmers are made to feel an affliction almost equal to the Egyptian scourges. All signs having failed to produce rain, the streams and vegetation almost exhausted; to complete the distress, fire after fire has prevailed in the pine and cedar lands, devouring timber worth thousands upon thousands. We regret to state that one of the most destructive originated from culpable temerity—the burning of a brush heap has caused the loss of fifty thousand dollars on timber, the fire still raging. The

one nearest us began near Retreat Factory—has gone in the vicinty of Aaron B. Moore's, burning for him and others to a large amount. More fires are perceptible, but we cannot state their precise locality. Hundreds of people are employed day and night fighting the destroyer."

BRIDGE AT FAIRMOUNT.

The bridge over the Schuylkill river at Fairmount was burned down on Saturday night 2nd inst. It is generally supposed that it was wilfully set on fire. This structure had a reputation for being poetically beautiful in appearance as well as practically useful, By its erection property in the northwestern part of the city has been greatly increased in value; in fact, quite a town has grown up on the streets, which have been formed in its vicinity, and millions of dollars are now invested in stores and dwellings, where a few years since there was a dessolate common ground. The bridge was built twenty-five years ago. It was a single span gracefully thrown over the river, and measured three hundred and forty-three feet across, and was once the largest of its class in the world. It cost one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, and its original debts have been reduced to six thousand dollars. No dividend was ever declared on it, but the owners of stock found a remuneration in the increased value of property in the neighborhood. It was insured to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. The sight of the conflagration is described as peculiarly fine; and as the wood had been well saturated with turpentine to preserve it from rotting, the flames spread with remarkable quickness.—*Nat. Gazette.*

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

No town in the Union has a worse reputation abroad for sickliness than Wilmington, and few deserve it so little. Its progressive improvement in this particular for the last twenty years, is a matter of notoriety to all who have had the means of observation. Formerly we understand the anuual returns of our summers and falls, were regularly marked by the prevalence of bilious remittent fevers, and miasmatic epidemics were anticipated with as much certainty as the recurrence of the seasons.

The appearance of a child upon our streets at these periods was a rare phenomenon, and when seen, was looked upon as the fated victim of disease and death.

Now, few towns can exhibit a healthier or a larger number of children; and strangers, Europeans, and the natives of our northern states, reside permanently with us, with impunity.

These are facts we are aware, which are unknown or discredited abroad, and which we fear will weigh lightly against the prejudices and dread which are opposed to us. Still we offer the evidence of our experience and observation. It is our duty to disabuse the public mind, to remove prejudices, and correct errors of opinion. If we fail, we must continue to wear the poisoned shirt, until personal observation, or a little acquaintance from frequency of intercourse removes it from our backs.

As to the causes of our improved condition as to health over former years, we can of course but offer the suggestions which occur to us. It is a subject we believe upon which science itself is diffident of its opinions; for like many other of the operations of nature, its causes are but darkly revealed. They may however most probably be found in the gradual draining and filling up of the wet and sunken districts of the town, the construction of new sewers, and increased vigilance in keeping them open and in order.

The former sites of ponds and marshes are now raised, dried, and covered with buildings, and much more regard is bestowed upon the cleansing of our streets and the removal of accumulating filth.

Our increased healthfulness, however, admits of no doubt; and whilst we congratulate ourselves that few cities of the Union enjoy a greater share of the inestimable blessing, we will remain satisfied with the effect, and leave to subtle casuists the investigation of the causes.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

We see it stated in the western papers, says the New York Sun, that there are about forty steamboats laid up at the ship yards near Cincinnati, and undergoing repairs. Several of them are getting in new engines. Whatever may be alleged against the practicability of the enforcement of the new law, here, it seems to us, is proof of its good practical operation already. These same forty, but for the need of repairing them before they can receive the commissioners' certificate of seaworthiness, would probably have been kept running until they had certified their own unworthiness by horrible accidents, or at the best by the narrow escape of their passengers.

We understand that Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, this day appointed Elihu S. Bunker and John Clark, under the act of Congress of the last session, inspectors of steamboats, &c., plying to and from this port, and licensed here.

Captain Bunker has been long known to the public for superior judgment and prudence in the construction and management of steamboats.

It is understood that Mr. Clark was in the employ of the late Mr. Fulton, and possessed his confidence as a skilful and prudent engineer; that he has since had great experience in his profession as engineer, and has also been extensively engaged in superintending the building of hulls of steamboats, and in directing the construction, and putting up their machinery, and has attained a high character for skill, sound judgment and prudence.

We believe these gentlemen will discharge the difficult and important duties of inspecting boats and their boilers, &c., to the full satisfaction of the public.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

From the New York American of Wednesday.

MORE SUCCESSFUL STEAM ENTERPRIZE.

The steamer Natches arrived this morning in 6 days from New Orleans. Where are the cannons and congratulations to welcome her return? Where is our national pride? Here is a steamboat built at Baltimore, quietly making a voyage to New Orleans in 15 days—including a detention at Key west until fuel could be procured from Havana—and returning in NINE days from New Orleans, about the time required by the Express mail. And yet we have no regatta of welcoming boats—no "bay alive with craft of all kinds"—and, we fear, no presentation of the freedom of the city to her commander, and compliments from the Mayor and Corporation. Verily, the British Union Jack has a charm about it, which leads captive all hearts and voices. The Natches experienced a heavy blow from the N. E., when off Cape Hatterass, and from all accounts behaved most gallantly.

THE EXPECTED STEAM SHIPS.

We mentioned yesterday, that a Steam-Ship might be expected about Sunday next, in consequence of her being advertised in the Liverpool papers to sail on the 24th of August. From letters lately received from Liverpool, this announcement seems to be permature. Those dated July 24th, state that the negotiation for the puchase of the LIVERPOOL, from Sir John Tobin, had failed, and that the other projects for the establishment of lines of boats from that place to New York were for the present suspended. From the Courier, we learn that the British Queen will not be able to sail before the 1st of December, and that the Great Western will be laid up during the winter, as some improvements, suggested by late experience, are to be made.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

You are perhaps aware that there have been great complaints against this canal, and that its expense is far greater than its income—that it is often out of repair, &c., and fears are entertained that in time it will be altogether unfit for use, unless something be immediately done to the locks, &c. When the Earl of Durham visited the upper province, care was taken to make him acquainted with the whole matter; he saw at once its importance, and authorized such improvements as will ensure the navigation of this important link between Lakes Erie and Ontario, upon a much enlarged scale. The locks, which are now of wood are to be of fine cut stone. It now requires forty-one locks to reach the summit levels—under the new arrangement twenty-one will be necessary. They are to be twenty-six feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet long.

At Port Dalhousie, the outlet into Lake Ontario, there will be a capacious basin for steamboats and other craft, which will be entered by two locks, to be forty-five feet wide and two hundred feet long. The basin will probably be protected by a fortification, which can easily be constructed; and should it be deemed expedient, it can be made a strong hold. The entire length of this canal will be twenty-eight miles and a few chains. I understand from the chief engineer, that the whole of the mason work will be completed without stopping the navigation for a moment, as the new locks will be built at some distance from the present site. Thus in three years the whole line will be completed according to the new plan. At present the canal is said to be doing a good business, but when the improvements are completed, a large increase is expected. There will be no want of funds. The commissioners on the part of the government are Col. McAuley, Dr. Joseph Hamilton, and the Hon. John Wilson, former Speaker of the Assembly; on the part of the stockholders, Hamilton Merritt, Esq. and Colonel Creighton.

From "Emancipation in the West Indies."

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH (FORMERLY SLAVE) COLONIES.

(*Compiled from recent authentic documents.*)

Colonies.	*White.*	*Slave.*	*F.Col'd.*	*Total.*
Anguilla,	365	2,388	357	3,110
Antigua,*	1,980	29,839	3,895	35,714
Bahamas,	4,240	9,268	2,991	16,499
Barbadoes,	15,000	82,000	5,100	102,100
Berbice,*	550	21,300	1,150	23,000
Bermuda,*	3,900	4,600	740	9,240
Cape of Good Hope,†	43,000	35,500	29,000	107,500
Demarara,†	3,000	70,000	6,400	79,400
Dominica,	850	15,400	3,600	19,850
Grenada,	800	24,000	2,800	27,600
Honduras,†	250	2,100	2,300	4,650
Jamaica,	37,000	323,000	55,000	415,000
Mauritius,†	8,000	76,000	15,000	99,000
Montserrat,	330	6,200	800	7,330
Nevis,	700	6,600	2,000	9,300
St. Christophers,	1,600	19,200	3,000	23,800
St. Lucia,†	980	13,600	3,700	18,280
St. Vincent,	1,300	23,500	2,800	27,600
Tobago,	320	12,500	1,200	14,020
Tortola,	480	5,400	1,300	7,180
Trinidad,†	4,200	24,000	16,000	44,200
Virgin Isles,	800	5,400	600	6,800
Total,	131,257	831,105	162,733	1,125,095

* These Islands adopted immediate Emancipation, August 1, 1834.

† These are Crown Colonies and have no local legislatures.

The Eastern Baptist says—

"In a North Carolina paper, $100 is offered as a reward for the apprehension of a negro man; and the same reward is offered if evidence is given of his having been *killed.*"

True—but before the conductor of a public print condemns—particularly one that professes to be governed by Christian charity—it should acquaint itself with facts. The person for whose apprehension or head $100 was offered, was a *convicted* felon.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser.*

INTEMPERANCE—INSANITY.—In an article on insanity, by Dr. Earle, published in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, it is stated that in 496 cases of insanity, caused by physical causes, treated in several of the hospitals of the United States, arranged according to the number severally attributed to them, INTEMPERANCE, the hydra of modern days is, apparently, the most productive of the disorder in question, having been the origin of 146 cases! With such facts placed in bold relief before us, how can any man, who has a due regard to the welfare of mankind, advocate measures, which have a direct tendancy to perpetuate among us this dreadful monster?—*Conn Courant.*

Domestic Summary.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE BY THE U. S. SHIP CYANE.—The New York Express says: By the arrival of the bark Hellespont, Larrabee, from Oratara, Teneriffe, we learn thst the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, had left the port of St. Cruz, (Teneriffe) having been informed of a piracy committed upon an English brig by a Spanish piratical brig, she touched at the Western Islands, and there receiving the additional information that the pirate was bound to St. Cruz, she bore away in pursuit, and found her lying at anchor in the harbor. This intelligence was communicated to the English Consul, and the whole crew of the pirate were arrested and carried before the tribunals at St. Cruz, for trial. The Cyane sailed again on the 25th July, for Madeira, on her way to Tangiers.

THE CORN CROP.—The Germantown Telegraph of the 5th instant states that the corn crop in that vicinity will not, generally speaking, turn out half so bad as was anticipated a few weeks since.

At Rochester, wheat has been selling at twelve shillings, fine flour at seven dollars, oats at twenty-eight cents. Wheat is selling at fifty cents per bushel at White Pigeon Prairie, Michigan.

The President of the United States left the White Sulphur Springs on the 27th ult. for the Blue Sulphur Springs, accompanied by the Secretary of War and family, and was thence to repair to the Red Sulphur.

The Woodbury (New Jersey) Herald states that it is upwards of ten weeks since any rain of consequence has fallen in that place. The corn, potatoe and grass crops are entirely parched up, and the farmers are complaining bitterly. In Burlington and Atlantic counties, fires are raging, which have already destroyed property worth a million of dollars.

The mills in the neighborhood of Alexandria, District of Columbia, are lying idle for want of water.

The upper stories of four buildings on Pelham street, (commencing at the corner of Monroe) New York, were destroyed by fire on Thursday. The houses were occupied by numerous families, most of whom saved their furniture.

Another association under the new banking law of New York has been formed at Rochester, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to three millions of dollars. The directors have been chosen, and the institution will shortly go into operation.

Professor Frederick Hall, of Washington city, has presented to Dartmouth College five thousand dollars in money, and his large and excellent cabinet of minerals, for the endowment of a Professorship of Mineralogy and Geology.

A bale of cotton of the new crop was received at New Orleans on the 26th ult. Its quality is represented as very fair. From all accounts, the crops generally in Louisiana are very promising.

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.—It is stated in a Western Virginia paper, that a Mr. Seawright, of Augusta county, Virginia, obtained this season, from 13 dozen sheaves, 12 1-2 bushels of wheat. By way of overtopping this, the Staunton Spectator says that Mr. Shelton Abney, of that county, obtained, from 450 dozen, 420 bushels of clean wheat, weighing from sixty-five to sixty-seven pounds to the bushel, and had from ten to fifteen bushels of "tailings" yet to get out. Mr. Seawright's wheat was of the "red chaff" variety. That of Mr. Abney is not stated. But we think that when such yields are obtained, there must have been something rather better than an "average crop." At least, there could have been no "failure."

The strangers fever is very prevalent at Charleston, South Carolina. Subscription papers are opened at the newspaper offices to pay for the removal of such destitute strangers as are unprovided with the means to enable them to leave the city and escape the fever. The influx of strangers there has been greater than for many years previous. The last accounts state that the epidemic had assumed a much milder type, and was more under the control of medicine. The Trustees of the College of Charleston have given notice that the exercises of that institution will be suspended until the 15th of October, in consequence of the sickly state of the city.

It is stated that the village of Woonsocket Falls, R. I., has three thousand inhabitants; sixteen cotton mills, running about nine hundred looms, and making one hundred and fifty thousand yards of cloth per week; two woollen mills for manufacturing satinets; one iron foundry, doing a large business, melting over two thousand tons of iron per annum, and making hollow ware equal to any in the Union.

The seventh annual report of the Winchester and Potomac Railway Company is out. Upwards of 30,000 passengers have been carried on this way for the last year. It is proposed to plant locust groves, in order to supply a sufficiency of timber for sills, to keep the way in repair. The cars on this road run fifteen miles an hour. No injury has happened to any one person during the year. The state of Virginia is about to transfer to the company $150,000 of scrip. The company made five per cent. on the investment, but it was devoted to the payment of the debts. The produce of the Winchester Valley is carried to market by this road in forty-eight hours.

A case of considerable interest was tried in the New York Court of Common Pleas a day or two ago. It was an action brought to recover payment for a suit of clothes which were made by the plaintiff, to the order of the defendant, who acknowledged that the suit was well made, but refused to take them away from the store, because they had been sent home while he was absent, and taken away by the messenger, who was instructed to do so if the money was not paid. The Court charged that under these circumstances the articless were as much "goods sold and delivered," as though they had been taken away and worn by the defendant, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict of the full amount claimed by the plaintiff.

The "Sigourney Place" at Hartford, was sold at auction on the 22d inst., for $9000—Mr. James M. Bunce, of that city, being the purchaser. The ground and building lots about the house were not included in the sale, and will be sold separately hereafter.

DANVILLE AND POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The completion of the western section of this road already begins to have its effects. From the Sunbury Gazette we learn that the coal trade is already beginning to be important—the locomotives are constantly engaged—and about 300 tons are weekly shipped for the immediate uses of the neighboring towns on the Susquehanna.—*Miner's Journal.*

Foreign Summary.

By the packet ship South America, Captain Barstow, Liverpool dates of the dates of the 4th August, and London of the 2d, have been received in New York. The following are the items of news of interest to an American reader.

BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.—In the House of Commons on the 27th July, Mr. Alderman Thompson inquired whether there was any truth in the report which had obtained circulation, and caused considerable uneasiness in the city, that the packets to and from Mexico had been interdicted by the French Government from carrying specie, the property of private individuals, while the blockade lasted.

Lord Palmerston said, the honourable gentleman knew that according to the strict doctrine of the law on blockade, the French government would have been entitled to establish an absolute blockade, whereas they had made an exception in favour of the packets in and out between this country and Mexico. Two questions were put to the French government, whether they would allow these packets to carry specie belonging to the merchants; and next, whether they would allow them to carry specie belonging to the English government, and required for the service? The French government acceded to the latter part of the request, to allow the packets to carry specie belonging to the government, but declined to allow them to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to pass at all was an indulgence which we had no right to expect according to our own principles, and allowing packets to take specie belonging to government was another indulgence which they had no right to expect.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—In the House of Lords the 30th July, the Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition from Newfoundland, which he believed to be the most discontented and distracted colony under the crown of England. The petitioners complained of differences between the Council and House of Assembly, of the embittered state of society, and of the religious animosities which prevailed to such an extent that it was scarcely possible to have any friendly intercourse. He wished to know whether Newfoundland was under the Earl of Durham's jurisdiction—and whether any and what measures were in contemplation to remedy the evils complained of.

Lord Glenelg said that a remedy was under consideration—that the dissensions complained of arose from religious differences—and that Lord Durham had the same authority there as in the other provinces.

Lord Brougham alluded to the creation of a special council by Lord Durham, and to the proclamation issued by that nobleman, transporting certain individuals to Bermuda, under pain of death for returning. This, he said, if carried into effect, would be murder. The whole proceeding, he said, was utterly at variance with the laws of England.

Lord Ellenborough followed suit, and moved for a copy of the proclamation.

This after remarks from several peers was agreed to.

VOTE OF SUPPLIES.—The House of Commons went into committee of supply. Another sum of £10,000 was voted for the relief of the refugee Poles, making £50,000 in all. £50,000 were voted for defraying the expenses of steam navigation to India, by the Red Sea. £11,790 for the support of the ecclesiastical establishment in the North American provinces, after an interesting debate, which we will give hereafter. £19,155 for the Indian department in the Canadas. £30,000 for the instruction of the negro population in the West Indies. £8,600 for the repair of the Rideau and other canals in Canada.

Various sums were voted, some with and some without debate. Among the debated sums was one of £8,928 for the Catholic college at Maynooth in Ireland, which Col. Sibthrop moved to strike out. After a sharp debate the motion was lost. The sum of £500,000 extra, to defray the expenses of the insurrection in Canada, was debated at length. Mr. Warburton submitted whether it was worth while to retain a colony that had proved so expensive and unprofitable. He was convinced that the annual expense of it was not less than £2,500,000. He thought they ought to take the earliest opportunity to devise means for a peaceable separation. The debate that ensued was interesting, but we have not room for it to-day. The sum was voted.

HOSTILITIES WITH PERSIA.—Sir Stratford Canning asked for information respecting an expedition, consisting of a frigate, a brig, 2 steamers and a transport, with 500 sepoys on board, which was said to have sailed from Bombay to the Persian Gulf.

Sir John Hobhouse said that such an expedition had been sent to the head of the gulf, at the suggestion of the governor general of India, who had good reasons for proposing it. He could not explain farther at present.

Mr. Hume wished to know if the British ambassador to Persia had left that court, and if the expedition had been caused by his departure, and the circumstances connected therewith.

Lord Palmerston said the last despatch from the ambassador was dated at the camp of the Schah, before Herat.

The Slave Trade of the East, an account of which we give in another column, from the London Spectator, will be abolished. A despatch has been sent by the British government at home to India, repealing the order in Council which permits hill-Coolies to be taken to the West Indies.

FRANCE.—The celebration of the "three days in July" had passed off without any disturbance, but with a very considerable diminution of its splendour, the state of the weather being unfavourable. The only interruption of tranquility was on Saturday the 28th, when some young men were arrested for delivering republican orations at the graves of the persons who fell in the revolution of 1830. Their arrest was not effected without a scuffle.

RUSSIA.—A letter from Odessa, given by the Courrier Francais, states, on the authority of Armenian merchants trading between Trebisond and Persia, that an order had been received in Teheran for the English, French, and other European residents to quit the kingdom without delay.

Russia had assembled troops on both banks of the Caspian, which could speedily be sent to the assistance of the Schah of Persia, should he apply for aid. Another battery of artillery had been furnished him by the Czar, and all the Russian engineer officers scattered over the country had been directed to repair to the royal camp.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia reached Toplitz on the evening of the 19th July. Prince Metternich and Chancellor Nesselrode had arrived in that city on the 17th, and the Russian ambassador to the Austrian Court on the 10th. All the Polish residents had left Toplitz. General Skrzynecki had returned to Prague.

The Russian journals lately annonnced that a great fire had happened on the 15th of June at Riajst, the capital of a district in the Government of the Riazan. The official details published in the Northern Bee, say that 385 houses in five villages near the town were destroyed, and three wooden houses and 23 other buildings in the town itself. The Journal of Odessa states, that from the 1st of January to the 1st of June Russian produce to the value of 10,577,677 rubles had been exported from that place: the value of foreign goods imported was 8,375,115 rubles. 347 ships from foreign countries had arrived, and 239 sailed.—*German Journal.*

EGYPT.—*Le Commerce* publishes a letter, dated Alexandria the 6th July, announcing that frequent conferences have lately taken place between the Pasha and the consuls of England, France and Russia, and that a few days previous Mehemet Ali was so enraged by a communication from these diplomatists, that he declared before his whole court that he would proclaim his independence in spite of the Sultan and the European powers, and that the sword with which he had conquered Egypt would secure its possession to his descendants.

The same letter mentions that the disturbance in the Hedjaz had been totally appeased, that the Egyptian troops had been ordered to evacuate the province, and that 27,000 men of that army had already returned to Cairo.

A letter from Alexandria of the 6th July informs us that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line, four frigates, four brigs, and a steam vessel, are preparing to put to sea. The report was, that the Pasha was resolved to assert his independence.

Two Arabs, accused of having caused the fire at Cairo, have been executed. An officer and thirteen soldiers, too, had been shot. They were in charge of a man-of-war recently burnt in Alexandria.—*German paper.*

A letter from Cairo, in the Allgemeine Zeitung, says that the English Government, have purchased the port of Aden, in Arabia, as a central point for the steam navigation in the Red Sea.

Aden, in the hands of an European garrison, is represented to be an impregnable fortress. The price supposed to be paid is said to be a perpetual annuity of £1500 to the Sultan.

From the New York Express.

LATE FROM VALPARAISO.

By the ship Congress, arrived last evening from Valparaiso, we have intelligence from that place to July 1st.

The country was in a very unsettled state.—The town was besieged by land and blockaded by sea, by the forces of Government. The Boxer accompanied the Congress off the coast and was to return and sail in two or three days for Callao, touching at San Blas and Panama. Captain Nicholson had been on the coast about three months, and had rendered very important services to his countrymen at that place, by the protection the presence of the Boxer had given to a large amount of American property. The French refused to acknowledge the blockade of Callao, and were escorting Merchantmen into port. The expedition for Peru was expected to sail in all July, its destination said to be Callao. The American squadron was at Callao.

The Market was very dull. Indeed comparatively nothing was doing.

Mr. Parry, mate of the whale ship Commodore Rodgers, lost on the coast of Upper California, on the 19th November last, came passenger in the Congress.

From the Vicksburg Register.

A LESSON TO LYNCHERS.

A disorderly house had been kept for some time in the upper part of the city, by a German family of the name of Flekenstein, who sold liquors. There were in the family the father and three sons. The sons had the management of the concern, had recently lost their license, and incurred a penalty of fifty dollars, on account of the character of the house, and it was reported had abused their father. Some say that they had done so: others, that if they had, not severely, if at all. But the individuals concerned in this transaction, probably not deeming it necessary to be very nice in their inquiries, and being too great lovers of justice to see it averted on account of any light objections or technical rules; and regarding themselves as amply competent to act in the double capacity of judges and executioners, determined upon a summary infliction of punishment upon the sons; determined upon their knowledge of the matter, as is not unfrequently the case in such transactions, where there is room for reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the party, or the severity of the punishment deserved, to "Lynch them any how." They accordingly proceeded, well armed and provided with ropes, &c., to the house about 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, demanded admission, which was refused, broke open the door and entered. J. A. Helt, a German, and an unusually rash and adventurous fop, led the way. Before he entered, he called to his comrades,—"Who will go in with me if I lead the way?" Several replied that they would—"go ahead"—one of the parties saying, "Boys, have your muskets ready."

He now advanced through the house into the back room, a part of the gang followed and a part remaining outside, and some one observing, "come on Helt, there is no danger," and another, "we will have them or burn the house." The family was in the upper story of the house. He commenced ascending the stairs, when perhaps dreading the resistance of some one he saw, or more effectually to clear the way, he discharged one of his pistols and wounded one of the sons of Flekenstein severely in the neck and jaws. A volley of four or five shots was almost instantly returned, Helt fell dead, a piece of the top of the skull being torn off and almost the whole of his brains dashed out. His comrades seeing him fall, suddenly took to their heels and no more was seen of them. Some other names have been communicated to us, but we refrain from giving them at present, lest we should either injure innocent individuals or prejudice the administration of justice. It is thought that the wounds of Flekenstein will not seriously endanger his life. An inquest was held over the body of Helt, and a verdict rendered that he "came to his death by the hands of one of the three Flekensteins." Measures have been taken to bring the offenders to justice at the next term of our criminal court. They can hope for no sympathy from any good citizen. The Flekensteins deserve credit for their defence and the happy prevention of the perpetration of the crime which has thus been attempted upon them under cover of the night. There were it is supposed some ten or fifteen concerned in the transaction.

We have thus given the particulars of an outrage which occasions the cheek of every good citizen to mantle with the blush of shame. But we are happy to say, that most if not all, who are known to have been concerned are transient persons, or not recognised as naturalized and permanent citizens.

JEFFERSON'S GRAVE.

At the recent Harvest Home celebration in Delaware County, Mr. George Leiper stated that he lately visited the grave of Mr. Jefferson, and found it in a forlorn condition. It is on the estate at Monticello, which, we believe, is owned by Lieutenant Levy, now in Europe. Mr. Leiper says—"The neglected and dilapidated home of the patriot and philosopher showed the ravages of time, and the whistling wind of a cold December morning piercing every crevice of this celebrated mansion gave a solemnity to the occasion, and a scope to reflection, not easily to be forgotten. The only person I met there was a polite old Irish lady, who, for a small fee, gratified the curiosity of the stranger and traveller, by throwing open the empty and cheerless rooms for their inspection. How changed every thing was from what it had been. Patriotism, philosophy, family fashions, friendship, all had fled and vanished with the master spirit who directed them. Alone I visited his grave. The gate of the garden was open, and on the right side, a short distance from the entrance, a few bricks laid on the flat side distinguished the grave of Jefferson from the others within thh enclosure."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

The following narrative has not appeared in our columns, we believe, although it was originally published some time ago. We copy it because it is both interesting and instructive, showing how readily apparent difficulties [illegible] perseverance; or, in the expressive language of the late lamented Mr. Patch, how "some things can be done as well as others."

An emigrant from Massachusetts, of middle age, and very respectable appearance, stepped into our office, accompanied by his son, about nine years old, on Monday. We learn from him that he had arrived in our country about a month ago, after one of the most adventurous overland journeys ever undertaken. We hope to obtain from him a full account of his tour, and, in the mean time, present our readers with the following brief outline:

His name is Isaac H. Pratt, of Middleborough, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and a ship carpenter by occupation. Having a family of six or eight children, dependent solely upon his labour, and being, with hundreds of others, thrown out of employ by the prostration of business in New England, in May, he formed the design of taking his two eldest boys and setting off for this country on foot. With him to design was to execute. Placing his wife and youngest children with a relation, he started on the 18th of May, with his sons, one aged nine and the other six, without a cent of money in his pocket, and no other availables than a knapsack of clothes and provisions, and a carpenter's steel square.

The first day he entered Rhode Island, where he sold his square for a quarter dollar and four pence half-penny, (31 cents,) which procured them something to eat and lodging. The next day, after reaching 25 miles by the middle of the afternoon, they stopped at a farm house, where Mr. Pratt inquired if "they did'nt want some odd jobs of carpentering done—shelves put up—windows tightened or loosened—doors hung or repaired—hen coops made—roofs mended—any thing in his line, to pay for staying over night." "Certainly," was the reply—"come in, and we'll set you to work." So well satisfied was the farmer with his services, that, on parting early next morning, he filled his knapsack with provisions to last through the day. The afternoon he stopped in like manner, and met with the like reception, and thus he continued all the way to Buffalo, on Lake Erie. Sometimes, in rainy weather, he would remain a day with his host, and, on one or two occasions, received a few shillings for his work; but the whole amount added together, of the money that came into his hands, up to the time of his arrival at Chicago, did not amount to five dollars. On reaching the Erie canal, he endeavoured to work a passage for his boys by driving the horses himself: but finding that this would not keep him in food, he left the canal and resumed the pedestrian journey. On arriving at Buffalo, his offer to work for his passage to Detroit was readily accepted; and, upon landing at the latter place, each resumed his tramp with great cheerfulness.

In passing over the prairies of Michigan, they one day attracted the notice of a company of stage passengers, who insisted upon giving the boys a lift, and accordingly took them on ten miles, to the dining house, where they also gave them their dinner, and made up for them a contribution of sixty-two and a half cents. Finding labourers in great demand in this state, our accommodating pedestrian worked one day in the prairies at mowing, for which he got one dollar and sixty cents; and on another day, though anxious to "get on," he stopped to lay a barn floor. Yet all his receipts, up to his entering Chicago, as before stated, did not amount to five dollars. At Chicago he worked a week, by which his purse was so far replenished as to enable him to reach here much richer than when he left Massachusetts.

He arrived at Peoria on the 15th of July, having walked with his boys upward of 1000 miles, without once appealing to the sympathies of the benevolent for a shilling, and accepting nothing save his acquiescence in the stage contribution to his boys, without rendering what was deemed a fair equivalent.—*Peoria Register.*

From the United States Gazette.

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Since I returned to my lodgings, I have looked through most of the Annual Reports of the Institution, and in desultory, the account which I propose to give, I shall avail myself of the information derived from the documents, from the conversation of Dr. Howe and the other teachers, and from my own observations, and use it indiscriminately, borrowing freely the language as well as the knowledge of others, but without the formality of special reference or quotation.

The Institution counts at the present time 63 pupils about equally divided between the male and female sex. The number of teachers, I think, is six. The pupils devote four hours a day to music, four hours to intellectual pursuits, four hours to labor, about four to meals and recreations, and the remaining eight to sleep. —There is found to be a general indisposition to physical exertion in the blind, especially to out-door recreations, but an intense fondness for study and the acquisition of knowledge. Dr. H. assured me that he found much greater difficulty in keeping them from studying too much than in inciting them to the requisite diligence! A rather novel experience this, I imagine, in the education of the young! But a very philosophical, and therefore a sufficient reason for this exists in their circumstances. Cut off as they are by an inscrutable Providence from most of those influences which distract the attention and induce negligence and idleness in seeing children, they are in a measure forced to seek that amusement in the cultivation of their minds, which others find in athletic games and in roaming abroad amid the agreeable scenes and excitements of external nature. Blindness, it is found, does not affect the intellect in any other way, than by depriving it of those external stimuli and those artificial aids, which cause the developement and activity of its various organs in the generality of mankind. If the same exciting causes can be applied to the mind through the medium of the other senses, and if the artificial aids used in common education can be supplied to the blind by other artificial means, the effect upon the intellect will be the same. Some of the perceptive faculties, it is true, can never be developed; for the stimulus of light, the variety of shades, the countless combinations of colors, and all the ideas consequent to them, must ever be wanting. But on the other hand, there is compensation in the superior activity and nicety of the senses of touch and hearing; there is compensation in the habit and consequent power of directing and concentrating the action of the mental faculties; and there is compensation in the increased activity and tenacity of memory.

One impresion was made very distinctly upon my mind during my too hasty inspection of this Institution, viz:t—hat the school is not merely, nor mainly, nor at all, *a show school*. Fruits, and those fair and excellent, it can undoubtedly show in abundance; but they are all useful results of wisely directed application. Nothing seems to be done or taught to enable the pupils to become the "nine days wonder" of the multitude. Their education is strictly RATIONAL, being shaped and conducted with a main view to their becoming useful citizens, by acquiring virtuous principles and habits, and by gaining the ability to maintain themselves in after life. Some perhaps will say, "Why then is so much time devoted to music?" This fact proves, instead of disproving, my assertion.—Music is one of the few things in which the blind can compete, on equal ground, with those persons who enjoy the blessing of sight. It would seem, therefore, to be a simple dictate of political economy to encourage a taste for music in the blind, and to afford them every possible facility for the cultivation of such musical talent as they may possess. Such is the principle and such the practice of this Institution; and I had some opportunity of witnessing the success with which the delightful, humanizing, elevating, and almost moral science has been here pursued. I spent about half an hour with equal delight and admiration, in listening to the performance of the pupils in vocal music. And, though he needs no such commendation, I cannot forbear a compliment to their instructor, Professor Keller, whose skill both in teaching and managing seems only equalled by the industry and the hearty good will with which his interesting labors are performed. The Institution is supplied with an organ and thirteen pianos, which appear never to be still. Several of the pupils have become good organists, and more can play skilfully on the piano. As the occupation of organist, or teacher of the piano, is considered one of the most advantageous and desirable for a blind person, no pains or reasonable expense has been spared in qualifying them for it.

The course of study here, in the intellectual branches, is as comprehensive as in our best schools, and the proficiency of the pupils in them all, is on an average greater than that of seeing children. I went round into all the different rooms, and saw abundant evidence to convince me both of the extent and thoroughness of their attainments. They pursue not only the more common branches of an intellectual education, but natural and moral philosophy, logic, history, algebra, astronomy, &c. And through the ingenuity and indefatigable industry of Dr. Howe, they enjoy facilities for these pursuits beyond what is generally supposed.

The following works have issued from the press in this Institution. I annex the prices as matter of curiosity:—New Testament, complete, $12; The Book of Psalms, $3; Outlines of ancient and modern history, 3 volumes, $10; Howe's Geography, $2; Blind Child's Second Book, $1; Dairyman's Daughter, $1; Howe's Atlas U. S., $2; Howe's General Atlas, $3; The Harvey Boys, $1; Spelling Book, $1; English Grammar, $1; The Pilgrim's Progress, $2; Baxter's Call, $1 50; Six-penny Glass of Wine, 50 cts.; Life of Melancthon, $1; Book of Sacred Hymns, $1; Book of Diagrams illustrative of Natural Philosophy, $1; English Reader, $2. This, you will allow, is by no means a contemptible library. Short as the catalogue is, how inestimable in value are the works embraced in it, to one whose communion with other minds, through books, finds its limit there! But the pupils are not confined in their learning to books. Oral instruction is much employed, as it ought to be in all schools. All the instruction is thus given which they receive on mental and moral philosophy, logic, &c. They have also various artificial aids besides books, especially a huge globe, which seems no mean rival of the "great globe itself." This is really a very great curiosity, and one of the most beautiful and perfect pieces of workmanship I ever saw. It is thirteen feet in circumference, and composed of seven hundred pieces of wood, seasoned to the very last degree, and put together in such a manner that one end of each piece forms a portion of the surface of the globe, while the other extends to the centre, or as nearly so as its position will allow. The joinings are so compact that it was impossible to detect them before the globe was painted, and I question whether a microscope would enable you to do it now. The component pieces are so arranged that the only effect of contraction is to flatten the poles, and of course to make the whole orb more and more compact. You will wonder, as I did, how, after the pieces were all in their places, the exact curvature required, and the necessary smoothness, were given to the exterior surface of the globe. The whole mass was put into a lathe, and turned, till it received the proper contour. It was then painted. But the end was not yet. The various countries of the earth were now to be placed upon it. This was done by a composition of emery and glue, firmly embedded into the wood, and sufficiently raised to be easily sensible to the touch. The boundaries of countries, the rivers, towns, &c., are perfectly distinct. The wooden horizon is supplied with the usual signs of the zodiac, figures, &c.; and by means of moveable meridian lines, the common astronomical problems may be solved. This globe was made under the immediate direction of Dr. H., and cost about $400. It is undoubtedly the most perfect article of the kind in the world; and no one who visits Boston should leave the place without seeing it, that is, if his curiosity leads him to extend his observations beyond cotton goods, fish barrels, and granite rocks.

Dr. Howe has also invented the plan of an Atlas, which is used with entire success, and is believed to be the first attempt to give the blind maps in the form of a book. All those imported from Europe are on boards, and made by an expensive and tedious process, by hand. A map of the small state of Massachusetts, for example, executed in the European manner, would be on a heavy board, would show but very few places, and would cost five dollars. Moreover, it could not be understood by a blind person, without the aid of a seeing person. But executed on the plan of Dr. H. it shows many more places, costs less than six pence, and is perfectly intelligible to a blind person, unassisted by a seeing one. Heretofore, the method of teaching geography to the blind has been by oral lectures, and by a seeing person naming the countries and places which the pupil felt upon the map. But now a class can take their geographies, as I saw a whole room full doing, study a lesson, and then recite, precisely as seeing children; while, by aid of the new atlas, which has the names of places stamped upon it, and statistical tables in the margin, they get an idea of the outline and shape of countries, the courses of rivers, the relative positions of towns, &c. &c. The blind actually make more rapid progress in learning geography than seeing children, and acquire more definite and distinct notions of the relations of place. This may seem strange, but the reason, I imagine, is not that there is any positive advantage in their *mode* of learning, nor yet because of any superiority in mental power, but because there is less in their circumstances to interrupt and sunder the tie that binds their associations together.

The pupils in this Institution, as already mentioned, devote four hours a day to some handicraft employment. I was greatly interested in seeing both the processes and the results of their manual labor. Here, however, their inferiority to seeing persons becomes at once apparent; not, indeed, in the clumsy execution of what they do make—for no better mats, rugs, mattresses, cushions, fancy baskets, and braided work, can any where be found—but in the limited range and simple kinds of trades which they learn. Those which I have named, with sewing and knitting, and a very little carpet weaving and brush making, constitute their whole variety of mechanical operations. Of these they produce considerable quantities in the course of a year. The Report for 1838, states that there had been manufactured, during the preceding year, 100 mattresses, 80 cushions, 60 feet of rugs, 1500 feet of mats, and 225 fancy baskets.

The health of the pupils is said to be in the main excellent; notwithstanding the greater liability of the blind to disease and early death than of seeing persons, arising, as is said, partly from the fact that blindness is often the effect of some general cause, which occasions constitutional infirmity; partly, because in early life they do not take exercise enough to develope the force of the system; and, partly, from habits of indolence, physical and mental, acquired in later life. Great attention, however, is paid to their physical health in the Institution. They are required to be perfectly clean; they have the use of the warm bath; their body and bed linen is frequently changed; the sleeping rooms and school rooms are well ventilated; their diet is simple, but healthy and abundant; their hours of eating, study, exercise, and sleep, are regular, and the same both winter and summer; in short, every thing is done to promote physical habits conducive to health and happiness.

Such are a few of the many interesting facts connected with the establishment and progress of the New England Institution for the Blind. They are such as may well cheer the hearts of both its benefactors and its beneficiaries. The labors of those who are engaged in this cause are worthy to be ranked with those earlier efforts which were directed to the amelioration of the condition of the deaf and dumb. Noble fruits of most noble charities! Science never shone with a purer though mayhap a more brilliant glory. Philanthropy never sought out worthier objects for her benefactions, religion never rejoiced over more consolatory triumphs, than when these three twin sisters combined their energies to unstop the ears of the deaf, and to open the eyes of the blind, that the voice of mercy and the light of truth might visit these isolated beings, and pour their full tide of blessing along their dreary pathway.

But far the most curious, and in some respects, the most interesting part of my observations are yet behind. There is is a little girl in this institution, now about nine years old, who can neither see, hear, nor smell; and her sense of taste is so torpid that, to all purposes of utility, she may be said to be without it. Here, then, is a subject for the philosophers as well as the philanthropists; a human being with but one inlet of knowledge, and that the third in value and importance of all that God has given to man! You will see at once what a curious subject of inquiry and observation it must be to ascertain by what modes such a being seeks to put itself in communion with other minds, and to hold intercourse with the external world. I shall substitute for my own observations (which, though highly interesting were necessarily very limited,) the account of this child contained in the last annual report of the institution. It cannot be necessary for me to bespeak attention to it.

"Among the pupils who have entered during the last year, is one whose situation makes her an object of peculiar interest and lively sympathy; Laura Bridgeman, a very intelligent, and sprightly girl, of eight years, is entirely blind, deaf, dumb, and almost entirely deprived of smell, and has been so since her infancy. Here is a human soul shut up in a dark and silent cell; all the avenues to it are closed, except that of touch, and it would seem that it must be but a blank; nevertheless it is active, and struggling continually not only to put itself in communication with things without, but to manifest what is going on within itself. The child is constantly active; she runs about the house, and up and down stairs; she frolics with the other children, or plays with her toys; she dresses and undresses herself with great quickness and precision, and behaves with propriety at the table and every where; she knows every inmate of the house by the touch, and is very affectionate to them. She can sew, and knit, braid, and is quite as active and expert as any of the rest of the children. But all this, interesting as it is, is nothing compared to the mental phenomena, which she presents; she has a quick sense of propriety; a sense of property; a love of approbation; a desire to appear neatly and smoothly dressed, and to make others notice that she is so; a strong tendency to imitation, insomuch that she will sit and hold a book steadily before her in imitation of persons reading. It is difficult to say whether she has any sense of right and wrong disconnected with the feeling that such an action will be reproved, and such an one approved by those about her, but certain it is, she will retain nothing belonging to another; she will not eat an apple or piece of cake which she may find, unless signs are made that she may do so. She has an evident pleasure in playfully teasing or puzzling others. The different states of her mind are clearly marked upon her countenance, which varies with hope and fear, pleasure and pain, self-approbation and regret, and which, when she is trying to study out any thing, assumes an expression of intense attention and thought.

"It was considered doubtful when she came whether it would be possible to teach her any regular system of signs by which she could express her thoughts or understand those of others; it was deemed highly desirable, however, to make the experiment, and thus far it has been successful. Common articles, such as a knife, a spoon, a book, &c. were first taken, and labelled with their names in raised letters; she was made to feel carefully of the article with the name pasted upon it; then the name was given her on another piece of paper, and she quickly learned to associate it with the thing. Then the name of the thing being given on a separate label, she was required to select the thing from a number of other articles, or to find the article; for instance, the word key was given her, on a bit of paper in raised letters, she would at once feel for a key on the table, and, not finding it, would rise and grope her way to the door, and place the paper upon the key with an expression of peculiar gratification. Thus far no attention was paid to the component letters of the word; the next step was to ascertain the correctness of her notion, by giving her metal types with the separate letters on their ends; these she soon learned to arrange and to spell the word; for instance, the teacher would touch the child's ear, or put her hand on a book, then to the letters, and she would instantly begin to select the types and to set them in order in a little frame used for the purpose, and when she had spelt the word correctly, she would show her satisfaction and assure her teacher that she understood, by taking all the letters of the word and putting them to her ear, or on the book.

"She then learned the arrangement of the letters in the alphabet, and is now increasing her vocabulary of words. Having learned the alphabet and the arrangement of letters into words, which she associated with things, she was next taught the manual alphabet, as used by the deaf mutes, and it is a subject of delight and wonder to see how rapidly, correctly, and eagerly she goes on with her labours. Her teachers give her a new object, for instance a pencil, first lets her examine it, and get an idea of its use, then teaches her how to spell it by making the signs for the letters with her own fingers; the child grasps her hand, and feels of her fingers, as the different letters are formed—she turns her head a little one side, like a person listening closely—her lips are apart—she seems scarcely to breathe—and her countenance, at first anxious, gradually changes to a smile, as she comprehends the lesson. She then holds up her little fingers and spells the word in the manual alphabet; next takes her types and arranges her letters, and last, to make sure that she is right, she takes the whole of the types composing the word, and places them upon or in contact with the pencil, or whatever the object may be.

"The process of teaching her is of course slow and tedious; the different steps to it must be suggested by her successive attainments, for there are no precedents to go by;* but thus far the results have been most gratifying. She has not yet been long enough under instruction (four months only) to have got beyond the names of substances; the more difficult task of giving her a knowledge of names, expressive of qualities, feelings, &c. remains yet to be accomplished. No sure prognostic can be made, but much is to be hoped from the intelligence of the child, and the eager delight with which she lends all her attention, and the strong effort she evidently makes to gain new ideas; not from fear of punishment, or hope of reward, but from the pleasure which the exercise of the faculties confers upon her. No pains or expense will be spared in efforts to develope the moral and intellectual nature of this interesting child, and no opportunity lost, of gathering for science whatever mental phenomena her singular case may furnish."

In the afternoon I visited Mr. Well's "school for Moral Discipline," which is upon the extreme point of South Boston. My letter has already reached such an extraordinary length that I must omit what I had intended to say on this exceedingly interesting establishment. Mr. Wells is, beyond a doubt, an extraordinary man, and his system has produced very uncommon results. There are points upon which I doubt. But I have neither space nor time to extend my remarks, and if both were as "plenty as blackberries," I am not so unconscionable as to desire to crowd half the advertisements out of your paper.

PETER PEREGRINE.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday last, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of this edifice took place. A large concourse of gentlemen interested in the institution, members of the Common Council, and friends of education, met in the park of Wm. B. Crosby, Esq. and moved in procession to the site of the Institute. The Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees, after some introductory remarks, offered prayer. An interesting and eloquent address was delivered by his Honor the Mayor, and the corner stone laid by Wm. B. Crosby, Esq. The weather was peculiarly fine for such an occasion, and every thing was in place. We congratulate our fellow citizens in the eastern section of the city on the prospect of having such an Institution as it is proposed to make the Rutgers Institute. The model institution is the Albany Female Academy, an institution every where quoted for the thoroughness of its course of training and the proficiency of its pupils. Our friends pursuing the system there introduced, cannot fail of accomplishing their proposed object. We perceive from their bye-laws, that they present strong inducements for those who have daughters to educate, to become subscribers—as, for instance, subscribers are to have the preference in sending children, and a deduction of five per cent. from the established tuition is to be made to such. The contemplated building will have an imposing front of Quincy granite; it will contain eleven large rooms for the purposes of instruction, beside a chapel or hall, which will accommodate an audience of 600 persons. The hall is intended for public lectures, as well as academic purposes. This is a most important matter; for our friends in the seventh and the neighboring Wards have had far to go, if they would enjoy the literary treats with which we have been favored at Clinton Hall or the Stuyvesant Institute.

We give below the prefatory remarks of the Board of Trustees, from the pamphlet containing their plan and rules.

"The efforts to establish this Institution have had their origin in the desire to secure to the large and increasing population in the eastern section of this city, more abundant advantages for the education of their daughters than have been heretofore enjoyed. There are at present in the wards which will be immediately benefitted, a population as large as that of some of our most important cities. The 7th ward embraces 21,481; the 10th ward 20,926; and the 13th ward 17,130; and if we add portions of the 6th and 4th wards, which will be contiguous, we shall have an aggregate of about 70,000.

"It is well known that many persons within this range have sent, and continue to send their daughters to the western part of the city, to find such schools as they desire, and thus subject themselves to inconveniences of no inconsiderable character. The time has undoubtedly come when this should not be necessary: there is strength, and intelligence, and liberality enough in this section to endow such an Institution as shall be all a parent can ask, and at the same time a fountain of sound knowledge for many years to come.

"The first meeting in reference to this object was held on the 9th of February last; when it was unanimously resolved, that the establishment of such an Institution was both desirable and practicable. Subsequent meetings were held, at which large numbers of gentlemen, without reference to distinction of sect or party, attended; when the great principles according to which the Institution should be managed were agreed upon, and measures adopted to obtain an act of incorporation. In April, the Legislature granted an incorporation; immediately after which a majority of the gentlemen named as Trustees convened, and regularly organized their Board.

"It is a happy circumstance, in beginning such an undertaking, that there are admirable models in several parts of our state, especially in Albany, Troy, and Canandaigua. From these, whatever is adapted to the circumstances of the case will be constantly in view.

"The subject of a location has been long and carefully examined, and after many inquiries concerning places named to the Trustees, (which it was found impossible to obtain) they have concluded to erect the Academy edifice on lots in Madison, near Clinton street, very liberally given for the purpose, by William B. Crosby, Esq. This location is so elevated as to secure always a free circulation of air, and is so contiguous to East Broadway, that it will be very accessible; while its being somewhat retired, will adapt it well to academic purposes.

"In the erection of the edifice, it is intended, as far as means will allow, to make it an ornament to this part of the city; as well as a building arranged for the purposes of education.

"It is also intended to finish a *Hall*, which shall answer the double end of a chapel for the Institution and a place for public lectures on literary and scientific subjects. This is deemed a matter of great moment, and is demanded by our remoteness from those public places in our city which have already proved such important centres of literary interest, and whose beneficial influence is widely felt.

"Each share of Stock is valued at $100, and will be called for in instalments, as the same may be needed. At the present date, upwards of one half the Stock has been subscribed.

"The Board have taken measures to go on with the building without delay, confidently believing that their fellow citizens will at once see the importance of the undertaking and lend their aid in filling up the Stock. It is impossible to state definitely the time when the Institution will be opened for the admission of pupils; it will however be as early as a proper execution of their trust by the Building Committee will warrant. When opened, the whole will be divided into departments, which will be under the charge of separate teachers, constituting so many distinct schools in effect, though in the same building, and under the general supervision of a principal. There will be such a gradation in these departments, that the whole will form a complete course of education; the highest embracing the English studies in the senior classes in our colleges.

The following are the Officers and Members of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC FERRIS, *President.*
J. K. HERRICK, *Secretary.*
WM. H. FALLS, *Treasurer.*

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From the Liverpool Albion of May 23.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

There may now be seen, at Mr. John Laird's iron steam boat building yard, at North Birkenhead, on Wallasey Pool, an iron boat of rather a singular construction. The boat is nearly finished, and will be launched in about a fortnight from this time. As soon as she is fitted with her apparatus, she will be tried on the Mersey. She is named the Robert F. Stockton, and is intended for a tow-boat on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Should the principle on which she is constructed, and the mode by which she is impelled, answer, in practice, the expectations of the inventor and his friends, an important revolution will be produced in the navigation of the ocean by merchant vessels.

We have been favored by Mr. Ogden, the Consul for the United States at this port, under whose superintendence the boat has been built, with the following scientific details respecting her, and the principles of the apparatus by which she will be impelled through the water. We intended to accompany the description with diagrams, but could not get them engraved in time for to-day's paper.

"Among the experiments made by the late celebrated Colonel Beaufoy, was that of trying the resistance of different surfaces in the water; and the result proved, that, at whatever angle a plane might be moved, the resistance was equal to the base, the plane being the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle. The proof is easily arrived at by constructing two small wheels of the same size, the buckets of the one fixed in a line with the shaft, representing the base of the triangle; and those of the other, the hypothenuse, at right angles, or any other angle whose base and other side will form a right angled triangle, and, immersing them the same depth in water, then, by suspending equal weights, trying the relative resistance of each, it will be found that A C, in each of the triangles moving in the direction of B C, will be equal to A B, the effective force. One revolution of a wheel, eight feet in diameter, will give (say) 24 feet progressive motion to the periphery: hence, were the resistance perfect, A B and B C, being alike, will have moved like distances, say 24 feet; a circle of 5½ feet would move 16½ feet at each revolution; hence B C, 16½, will be equal to A C 24. Suppose two screws, of the relative diameter of 24 and 16½, the threads of which are cut at the angles of A C, then, it is plain, that one revolution of each must give the same progressive motion, viz. from A to B. There can, therefore, be no loss of power from the relative speed of these two circles, or any other parts of radii constructed in this spiral form; nor can there be any loss from the angle of incidence, and next to none from the receding of the water from the paddle. In the best constructed paddle-wheels, (over the side) the loss of power from the two causes, viz. 'the oblique action of the paddle,' and the 'receding of the wheel in the water,' is estimated at one-third: thus, while the wheels have the speed of 15 miles, they propel the vessel but 10. Four propellers, (two pair) the spirals or vanes giving a base line of 12 inches by 18, and 15 inches deep, with 9 on each, the extreme diameter 8 feet, will give an area of 56 feet *constantly in action;* to obtain which, with side wheels 24 feet diameter, 2 feet dip and 10 feet length of bucket, would be required. The maximum speed of a 24 feet wheel is about 22 revolutions in a minute, equal to 66 revolutions of an 8 feet wheel, from one of which is to be deducted 33 per cent.; from the other, next to nothing; for, in the trial made last year in the Thames, with the experimental boat, such was found to be the case.

"One of the greatest advantages to be derived from 'Ericsson's Propeller,' is its applicability to sailing vessels, as they are now constructed and rigged, without interfering, in the slightest degree, with their sailing qualities. The power of an *ordinary locomotive engine*, applied to a packet ship, will be sufficient to propel her at the rate of six miles per hour; the consumption of fuel will not exceed from two to three tons of coal per 24 hours; the weight of the whole machinery, boilers and water, will be less than ten tons, and the room occupied, from the mizenmast to the sternpost, in the hold, leaving the 'between deck' quite free, except the space occupied by the chimneys. Applied in this manner, it will only be an auxiliary to be used in case of need, in a calm or in light winds; and every seaman will be able to appreciate the advantages of such an auxiliary in beating to windward; with a good breeze and two points free, no better *motive power* than wind is required.

"Ericsson's Propellers admit of a variety of applications. They may be described as two cylinders of small diameter, say from 3 to 6 feet, revolving in opposite directions, with spiral vanes affixed on their periphery, at such an angle (opposite in each circle) as may be required, (to conduce most with speed or power) from 45 to 30 degrees; the radii to the centre preserving the same inclination as described in the diagram of the screw. In a moderately sized vessel, they may be placed in the centre, as in the canal boat we have already described. In a merchant ship, when used as *auxiliaries*, or in a steam ship, when they are to be considered as *prime movers*, a double application may be preferable, in which case the shafts will pass through the *counter* of the vessel, at about four feet from the sternpost.

"Her Majesty's frigate Medea has been taken as the basis of the following comparison:

	ft.	in.
The space occupied for the engine room is amidships, from *keelson to the upper deck,*	61	9
The upper part of the boiler *above* the water line,	2	6
Much of the machinery above the water line,	10	0
Chimneys above the deck,	32	0
	Tons.	
Weight of engines,	105	
Boilers,	36	
Water required in boilers,	45	
	345	

Exclusive of paddle-wheels.

	ft.	in.
Ditto do. for the proposed ship, the *lower hold only,* from the sternpost forward,	50	0
Ditto ditto *below* the water line,	2	6
All the machinery below the water line.		
Ditto ditto from	5 to 10	0
	Tons.	
Weight of engines, boilers, propellers, and water complete, under	100	

Power of engines 220 horses each.

"The dimensions of the Robert F. Stockton are 70 feet over all on deck, 10 feet beam, and 5½ feet draft of water; her engines may be estimated, as they will be worked, at about 40 horse power; the extreme diameter of her propellers is six feet, each plane presenting about 15 square inches direct surface. The experimental boat on the Thames, last year, was 45 feet long, and 8½ feet beam; she was tried with the works of an ordinary locomotive engine adapted to the purpose, and a speed of 9¾ miles was obtained. She ran with one of the fastest boats on the river, the Naiad, for several miles, without the other gaining the least advantage, and obtained from the Thames watermen the soubriquet of the *Flying Devil!* She was made fast to the New York packet ship Toronto, and the following certificate, from the pilot and mate, (the captain was not on board) will show her performance on that occasion:

"'We feel pleasure in certifying, that your experimental steam boat, the Francis B. Ogden, has, this morning, towed our ship at the rate of 4½ knots an hour through the water and against tide.

(Signed,) E. PASHLEY, Pilot.
H. R. HOVEY, Mate.

"'Packet ship Toronto, in the Thames, 28th May, 1837.

"'To Captain Erricsson.'"

The chief advantages to be derived from the new propeller are as follow, viz:

1. A saving of power amounting to nearly one-half, as compared to steam boats at present, will be effected by the almost perfect resistance obtained, together with the circumstance that from no cause whatever can that resistance be increased: hence expansive action applicable. The great waste of power occasioned by the action of the sea on the paddle-wheel, being prevented by the new propeller, an additional saving will be effected in sea-going vessels.

2. The new propeller is particularly applicable to inland navigation, which, in consequence of the impossibility of passing locks and other narrow places with steam boats propelled by the ordinary paddle-wheel, is, at present, deprived of that advantage which the introduction of steam power cannot fail to ensure.

3. The new propeller occupying no space on the sides of the vessel, will, in crowded rivers like the Thames, effect a saving of space, in itself of paramount importance; for one-half of the width of the present channel would allow an equal number of steam boats, fitted with the new propeller, to pass as at present.

4. The introduction of the new propeller will also prevent the heavy swell produced by the paddle-wheel; besides which, an advantage of serious importance will be derived, viz. the complete prevention of the frequent accidents of persons being drawn under the paddle-wheels.

5. The action of the new propeller being perfectly uniform, the disagreeable vibration which is at present produced by the irregular motion of the paddles will be obviated.

6. Engines constructed to work this propeller will be more steady in their action, and less distressing to the vessel than at present, in consequence of the driving shaft being placed near the bottom; the weight and size of the engine frames will also, on that account, be reduced very considerably.

7. This propeller may also be applied to the stern of ordinary sailing vessels, and worked by a small high-pressure engine, to be used in calms or light winds, during which a rate of five knots an hour may be obtained with a very moderate expenditure of power; for the Toronto packet ship, of 650 tons, has been towed at the rate of 4½ knots with two 12 inches cylinders and 14 inches stroke, making only 60 revolutions per minute. On account of the extreme lightness of the propeller, (the one used for towing the Toronto weighing only 615 lbs.) it may be made to ship and unship with great facility.

8. For war purposes this propeller is of the greatest importance, since it works entirely under water, out of reach of shot, with engines acting in the very bottom of the vessel, properties quite essential in a war steamer.

THE FRIENDLESS.

It is remarkable how a single word, unaffectedly uttered, will sometimes reveal to us more fully and strikingly than could many books the deep and long experience of a human heart. Not long ago, a friend of ours invited a small party of orphan children from an asylum to spend an hour of a Wednesday afternoon at his house, (in Boston.) They manifested, each in the way that nature prompted or education allowed, the most eager delight. It was evidently a rich treat to them in their lonely state. It would have done any body's heart good to see and hear them.

As he was distributing among them the contents of a basket of oranges, he chanced to hear one of the little girls say to a companion who was sitting at her side, "I know why Mr. ——— has invited us to his house—it is because we haven't any friends. I haven't had a friend come to see me for five years."

Merciful heaven! Only twelve years old, and not have seen the face of one friend for five long years!

We have heard many a sad tale of orphanage, and thought that we felt sympathy for the friendless before, but we never heard words that went directly to the heart like these—that made so palpable the dreariness of the long days and nights that heavily follow one another, unenlivened by a single smile or kindly tone of one living being with whom the homeless can claim kindred. We thought too, that we knew, of old, something of the value of our friends, and estimated, not altogether too lightly, their joyous and assuaging influence upon the pulses of the soul, but never before did our natural relatives seem so precious to our regard or did our heart seek to bind them to itself with such a tenacious embrace, as since the simple words of the poor orphan girl have given to us one slight and inadequate impression of her unutterable and melancholy experience.

No wonder that God from his secret throne has sent out so many kindly messages and sacred promises of love to the solitary and forsaken, the parentless and the widow; for, O how much do they need the sympathy of Heaven, who have no friends on earth! and how pleasant to the angels of consolation to pay their unobtrusive and peace-laden visits to the children of loneliness and sorrow.

Would it not repay us richly, ay, a thousand fold, if we would open our doors more frequently to those who have no home, and distribute our kindly sympathies, which are indeed the bread of life, more freely to those who hunger and thirst for words of friendship and looks of affection and tenderness?

[*Christian Register.*

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* Julia Brace, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, in the Institution for the Deaf Mutes, at Hartford, did not succeed in attaining a knowledge of the written signs significative of objects. Julia possessed her senses until the age of four years, and she is aided by a sense of smell, sharpened by practice, to the acuteness of the vulture, while Laura has it so imperfectly as that she may be said to be without smell. James Mitchell, whose case is noticed by Dugald Stewart and other philosophers, did not learn any system of arbitrary signs nor is there any case on record of a person deprived of sight and hearing succeeding in doing so.